Mion-Ċaint

Cuid III

AN EASY IRISH PHRASE-BOOK

PART III

BY

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MION-ĊAINT.

CUID A

III.

Suiḋeaṁ na dtáṫ-ḟocal.

The Syntax of the Prepositions, or Words expressing Relation.

There is no part of Irish Syntax more subtle, nor at the same time, more beautiful than the use which is made of prepositions. It can be properly taught only by examples. This third part of "Mion-ċaint" consists of a series of examples of the use of small words in the expression of *relation*.

A, Vocative Particle—Invariably used before the Nominative of Address.

A Ḋia ṁóir!	Great God!
A Ḋia na glóire!	God of Glory!
A Ḋia na glóire gile 's na daonaċta!	God of bright glory and mercy!
A Ḋia na ḃfeart!	God of miracles!
A Ḋia na gcóṁaċt!	God of powers!
A Ḋia na ḃflaṫas!	God of Heaven!
A Ḋia na cruinne!	God of the universe!
A Ḋia n' uile ċóṁaċt!	God Almighty!
A Ríġ na ḃflaṫas!	King of Heaven!
Éist liom, a Aṫair Taḋg.	Listen to me, Father Tim.
Éistfad, a Aṫair Dóṁnall.	I will, Father Dan.
A Aṫair dil ġrádaiġ.	Dearly beloved Father.
Tar a leiṫ, a leanḃ.	Come hither, my child.
Éist, a laoġ. Ná goil.	Stop, my dear. Don't cry.
Éist, a laoġ liom.	Stop, my own darling.
Seasaiṁ! a ḃiṫeamnaiġ.	Stand! you thief.

A, Numeral Particle—Used before Abstract Numerals.

A h-aon.	One (abstract).
A dó.	Two.
A tri.	Three.
A trí fiċid.	Sixty.
Trí fiċid.	Three score.
A deiċ a's trí fiċid.	Seventy.
Deiċ a's trí fiċid.	Three score and ten.

All *abstract* numerals take this particle. When the numeral is used in the mind as a mere *quantity* it is not an abstract numeral; *a score*, for example. In this way all the numerals can be used *without* "a."

A, Possessive Pronoun—His; Her; Their.

A ċeann.	His head.
A ċos.	His leg.
A ṫroig.	His foot.
A troig.	Her foot.
A ċuid.	His property.
A cuid.	Her property.
A gcuid.	Their property.
A gcosa.	Their feet.
A gcur.	Their planting; *i.e.*, the planting of them.
Le n-a gcur.	By the planting of them.
Tré n-a gcur.	Through the planting of them.
Ó n-a gcur go dtí n-a mbaint.	From the planting of them until the digging of them.
Ó n-a dteaċt go dtí n-a n-imṫeaċt.	From their coming to their going.
A ḃrise.	The breaking of it.
Táim (ag a) 'ġá ḃrise.	I am breaking it. (Lit., I am at its breaking.)

Táim ċun a ḃriste.	I am going to break it. (Lit., I am to its breaking.)
Buail an gaḋar.	Strike the dog.
Táim ċun a ḃuailte.	I am going to strike him.
Abair do ṗaidreaċa.	Say your prayers.
Táim ċun a ráiḋte.	I am going to say them.
Déin an gnó so.	Do this business.
Táim ċun a ḋéanta.	I am going to do it.
Labair leis.	Speak to him.
Táim ċun labarṫa leis.	I am going to speak to him.
Labair na focail sin amaċ.	Speak those words out loud.
Táim ċun a labarṫa amaċ.	I am going to speak them out loud.
Tá an focal (do a) d'á labairt aige.	The word is unto its speaking by him; *i.e.*, He is just speaking the word.
Tá sé (ag a) 'ġá ráḋ.	He is saying it.
Tá sé d'á ráḋ.	It is being said; *i.e.*, It is unto its saying.
Táid siad ag gearaḋ na gcrann.	They are cutting the trees.
Táid siad 'ġá ngearaḋ.	They are cutting them.
Táid na crainn d'á ngearaḋ acu.	The trees are being cut by them.
Táid siad d'á ngearaḋ.	They are being cut.
A ḟaid.	Its length. The length of it.
A leiṫead.	Its breadth. The breadth of it.
A leiṫe atá sé.	The *degree* of breadth that is in it.
A ḋoiṁnear.	The depth of it.
A ḋoiṁne atá sé.	The *degree* of depth that is in it.

Ġileaċt na fearṫana.	Brightness caused by the rain.
A ġile atá an spéir.	The *degree* of brightness that is in the sky.
Luaṫaċt.	Speed; timeliness.
Ni beag duit a luaṫa a ḃeiḋ cúram an tsaoġail ort.	You will have the care of the world upon you soon enough.
Táir ad ṡuiḋe róṁam agus a luaṫaċt a ṫánag.	You are up before me, though early I have come.
Táir ad ṡuiḋe róṁam d'á luaṫaċt a ṫánag.	(The same.)
Ni beag liom a luaṫa.	I consider it soon enough.
Ni beag liom a ḋéaḋnaiġe atá sé.	I consider that it is late enough in the day.
Ni beag liom a ṁoċóiríġe atá sé.	I consider that it is early enough.
Is moċóiríġeaċ an tráṫ é.	It is an unreasonably early hour of the morning.
Cad ċuige an ṁoċóiríġe?	What are the *early hours* for? (Lit., *earliness*.)
Is ort atá an ċaint agus a lúiġead atá déanta agat!	It's you that have the talk! considering how little you have done! (Lit., it's little; *i.e.*, the littleness of it; *i.e.*, of what you have done.)
(Do a) D'á ṁéid glugar agat féin nil oiread san ar fad déanta agat!	As much empty noise as you have yourself you have not such a lot done!

(Mind, glugar is *not* a genitive.)

D'á ṁéid airgead aige ni ḟéadfaiḋ sé an bás do ḃreabaḋ.	Great as is his wealth he cannot bribe death.

"Do sgaipfeaḋ ċum fáin d'á ċráiḋteaċt smaointe."	"Which would scatter away the most worrying thoughts."
Smaointe d'á ċráiḋteaċt.	Thoughts the most worrying.
A ċráiḋteaċt.	"Its worryingness;" *i.e.*, The *degree* to which the worrying goes; *i.e.*, *How* worrying!
(Do a) D'á ċráiḋteaċt.	To the full extent of the worryingness; *i.e.*, *However* worrying.

(This possessive, "a," does not represent anything outside of craiḋteaċt, and inside it, it represents *its intensity*.)

D'á ḟeaḃus ruiṫ agat tiocfadsa suas leat.	However good your speed is I shall overtake you.
D'á ḟeaḃus faoḃar ar an sgiain seo ni ġearran si an ḟeóil dom.	However good the edge of this knife is, it does not cut the meat for me.
D'á riġne í an ḟeóil ba ċóir go ngeárrfaḋ faoḃar í.	However tough the meat is, it ought to be that an edge would cut it.
Is mór an obair duit í ċogaint agus a riġne atá sí.	It is great work for you to chew it, and it *so* tough.
Muna mbéaḋ a ġéire atáid na fiacla aige ni ċognóċaḋ.	But for *how* sharp he has the teeth he would not chew it.
Ni h-é a ngéire a ḋeinean dó é aċ a neart, agus neart an ċoráin.	It is not their sharpness that does it for him, but their strength, and the strength of the jaw.

Ní ḋéanfaḋ a neart, ná neart an ċoráin, an gnó, muna mbéaḋ a ḋaingne atáid siad aige.	Their strength nor the strength of the jaw would not do it but for the fact that he has them *so* firm.
Ní ḋéanfaḋ daingneaċt an gnó aċ ċóṁ beag muna mbéiḋeaḋ a ḃfoláine.	Even strength would not do it either but for their soundness.
A ḃfoláine.	The fact that they are so sound.
A ḟoláine atáid.	
Iad do ḃeiṫ ċóṁ foláin.	
Agus iad ċóṁ foláin.	

In the first of these forms the "a" represents the *teeth*. In the second it represents the *degree* of the soundness. The common conversation of the people is full of this second form, thus:—

A ḟaid atáim anso.	I am here so long.
A doiṁne atá an aḃa.	The river is so deep.
A ḟaid go ḃfeaca ṫu.	It was so long till I saw you.
A ġéire a ċuais air.	You went so hard on it.
A ṫroime a ḃí sé.	It was so heavy.
A ḋeacraċt teaċt suas leis.	It was, or is, so hard to overtake it.
Is maiṫ é an t-airgeaḋ aċ a ḋeacraċt teaċt suas leis.	Money is good but that it is so difficult to come up with it.
Is maiṫ é Taḋg aċ a ḋeacraċt cur suas le n-a ċiminiḃ.	Thade is very good but that it is so hard to bear with his kimeens (*i.e.*, his little crotchets).
A leaṫ.	Half of it.
A ḋeire.	The end of it.
A ṫosaċ.	The beginning of it.
A lár.	The middle of it.

A ḃár.	The top of it.
A ṫrian.	The one-third of it.
A ḋaṫ.	The colour of it.
A ġné.	The appearance of it.
A ḋeaḃraṁ.	
A ḋruiċ.	The form of it.
A ċlóḋ.	The outward shape of it.
A ċruiṫ.	The *outlines* of it.
A ġluaiseaċt.	The motion of it.
A neart.	The strength of it.
A laige.	The weakness of it.
A ċruaḋas.	The hardness of it.
A ḃoige.	The softness of it.
A ċaoile.	The slenderness of it.
A ṫéagar.	The stoutness of it.
A raiṁre.	The thickness of it.
A ċruinne.	The exactness of it.
A ċruinneas.	
A ḟaid.	The length of it.
A ġioraċt.	The shortness of it.
A ṁéid le ráḋ.	The importance of it.
A ṡuaraiġe.	The unimportance of it.
A ṡuaraiġe le ráḋ.	
A ṁéadúġaḋ.	The increasing of it.
A luiġeadúġaḋ.	The lessening of it.
A ṫurnúġaḋ.	The commencing of it.
A ċríoċnúġaḋ.	The finishing of it.

The learner will be able to add as many examples as he pleases. In these constructions, "of it" is *never* "dé." It is always the possessive "a." There *are* constructions in which "of it" *is* "dé."

Cuid dé.	Some of it.
An ċuid is mó dé.	The greater part of it.
An ċuid is lúġa dé.	At least.
Níor ċoruiġ cos dé.	Not a foot did he stir.

Ní déanfair aon láṁ dé.	You will make no hand of it.
Bain an ceann dé.	Take the head off it.

"*Off it*" is always "dé." When "*of*" has the sense of "*off*" it is "dé."

Ṫugair dóṁsa an leaṫ is feár dé.	You have given me the best half of it.
Ċoimeádair an trian is measa ḋé.	You have kept the worst third of it.
Tabair dóṁsa ceann dé agus coimeád an ceann eile ḋé ad láiṁ féin.	Give me one end of it and keep the other end of it in your own hand.

But observe the difference in these two following sentences:—

Cuir snaiḋm ar a ċeann.	Put a knot on the end of it; *i.e.*, *its* end.
Cuir snaiḋm ar ċeann dé.	Put a knot on *one* end of it.

A, **Proleptic Possessive.**

A ráḋ.	Its saying. The saying of it.
A ráḋ gur lá breáġ é.	The saying of it, viz., of the fact that the day is fine; *i.e.*, *to* say that it is a fine day.
A ċur i n-úil duit go bfuil an ceart agam.	Its making known to you that I am right; *i.e.*, the making known to you *of it; i.e.*, of the fact that I am right; *i.e.*, *To* let you see that I am right.

A ḟiafraiġe ḋíot.	Its asking of you; *i.e.*, *To* ask it of you.
A ḟiafraiġe ḋíot cad 'tá uait.	*To* ask it of you what you want; *i.e.*, *To* ask you what you want.
Ba ṁaiṫ liom a ḟiafraiġe ḋíot cad 'tá uait.	I should like *to* ask you what you want.

In this Irish sentence ḟiafraiġe is a verbal noun. A verbal noun must govern a genitive of the object of the action which it expresses. Here the phrase "cad 'tá uait" is that object. Being a phrase it cannot be put in the genitive case. But a possessive pronoun can represent the genitive case of its own noun. Hence "a" is made to represent, before ḟiafraiġe, the genitive case of the noun "cad 'tá uait." It is called *proleptic* because it takes up the noun beforehand. When a person says "Ba ṁaiṫ liom a ḟiafraiġe ḋíot," he has expressed the sentence completely. The additional phrase, "cad 'tá uait," is a mere explanatory repetition of the "a." Our grammars are all either wrong or silent upon this point, although it involves one of the fundamental principles of Irish speech.

Tá a ḟios agam.	I have the knowledge of it; *i.e.*, I know it.
Ní'l a ḟios agam.	I do not know it.
Bíoḋ a ḟios agat.	Be it known to you.
Tá a ḟios agam gur leatsa an leaḃar.	I know the book is yours.
Ní'l a ḟios agam cá'r ḟágas é.	I do not know where I have left it.
Bíoḋ a ḟios agat go gcaiṫfir é ṡoláṫar.	Be it known to you that you must find it.
A ḟios san.	The knowledge of *that*.
Tá a ḟios san agam.	I know *that*.

Tá a ḟios agam san do ḃeiṫ amlaiḋ.	I am aware that *that* is so.
Tá a ḟios agam é sin.	I have its knowledge, viz., that thing; *i.e.*, I know that thing.
Tá a ḟios agam é sin go maiṫ.	I have the knowledge *of it* (that) right well; *i.e.*, I know that well.

Here the proleptic possessive represents the personal, which in Irish *has no genitive case.*

Tá sé ag fearṫainn.	It is raining.
Bíoḋ a ċead san aige!	Let it rain! (Lit., Let the liberty of that be to it.)
A ċead.	Its permission. The permission of it.
Tá an ṁuc 'sa ġarraiḋe!	The pig is in the garden.
Bíoḋ a ċead san aici!	Then let her!
Bíon Taḋg ag ól.	Thade does be drinking.
Tá a toraḋ aige.	He has the fruit *of it.*
Tá toraḋ an óil aige.	He has the fruit of the drinking.
Tá a rian air.	He has the sign of it.
Béiḋ a rian air!	Signs on!
Fliuċfar tu, agus béiḋ a rian air, béiḋ slaoḋán ort.	You'll get wet, and signs on, you'll have a cold in the head.
Níor ċuiris an garraiḋe i n-am, agus tá a rian air, ní'l aon ṗráta agat.	You did not set the garden in time, and, signs on, you haven't a potato.
Ṫánais agus isé a tráṫ é!	You came, and it is *its* time! *i.e.*, it is time for you to come.

A ċúram.	The care *of it.*
"Cad dúḃairt an púca sa tor?" "Beagán d'á (de a) ċúram bíoḋ ort."	"Do you know what the pooka said in the bush?" "Let little of the care of it be on you;" *i.e.*, "Mind your own business!"

This couplet is usually quoted for people who ask impertinent questions.

A ṁalairt de ċúram.	Something else to mind.
Cuirfead-sa a ṁalairt de ċúram ort.	I'll give you something else to mind.
Tá a ṁalairt de ċúram anois air d'éagmais beiṫ ag magaḋ fúmsa.	He has something else to mind now besides to be making fun of *me*.
Ḃí sgéal suilt indé acu.	They had something to amuse them yesterday.
Tá a ṁalairt de sgéal indiu acu.	They have something different to day.
Ní'l aon ṁaiṫ sa sgian seo.	This knife is no good.
Ní'l a malairt agam.	I have no other one.
A ḃár.	The top of it.
Rud d'á ḃár.	Something *off the top of it*; *i.e.*, Something by it.
Tá rud d'á ḃár aige.	He has something by it.
Ní'l aon rud d'á ḃár aige.	He has nothing by it.
Ní'l puinn d'á ḃár aige.	He has not much by it.
Is beag d'á ḃár agat.	It is little you have by it.
Is beag a béiḋ d'á ḃár aici.	It is little she will have by it.
Is beag a béiḋ d'á mbár acu.	It is little they will have by them.
. . . d'ár mbár.	. . . by us.

Is 'mó beart cam a ḋein sé riaṁ agus ní'l puinn d'á ḃár anois aige.	Many a crooked act he did during his life, and he has not much by it now.
. . . agus ní'l puinn d'á mbár anois aige.	. . . and he has not much by them now.
(De a) D'á ḋruim.	Off its back; *i.e.*, as the result of it; *i.e.*, on account of it.
Tá slaoḋán orm d'á ḋruim.	I am suffering from a cold on account of it.
Do rug an ġaoiṫ cuid de'n díon léi uainn agus tá an braon-anuas orainn d'á ḋruim.	The wind took some of the thatch away from us, and the rain-down is on us on account of it.
Do briseaḋ mo ċos tá suas le fiċe bliaġain ó sin ann, agus is d'á ḋruim sin atá an císcéim bacaiġe ionam.	I got my leg broken twenty years ago, and it is on account of that that I have this halt.

Aċ! = Ah!

Aċ! déin.	Ah! do.
Aċ! ná déin.	Ah! don't.
Aċ! stad.	Ah! stop.
Aċ! éist.	Ah! be silent.
Aċ! tabair dom é.	Ah! give it to me.
Aċ! coimeád é.	Really, you may keep it.
Aċ! is cuma liom.	I really don't care.
An teinneas atá ort?	Is it pain you feel?
Aċ! ní h-eaḋ.	No, really.
An ḃfuil ocras ort?	Are you hungry?
Aċ! ní'l.	No (make your mind easy).
An ḃfuilir ag dul i ḃfeaḃas?	Are you getting better?
Aċ! táim.	Oh, I am (make your mind easy).

An raḃais i gcontaḃairt báis?	Were you in danger of death?
Aċ airiú! ní raḃas.	Oh, no! (What put that into your head!)
Tá an sgéal go h-olc ag Taḋg.	Thade is in a bad way.
Cad d'imṫiġ air?	What has happened to him?
Do ġaiḃ a ḃean air.	His wife beat him.
Aċ aiḋe!	Dear me!

This "aċ aiḋe!" expresses the very acme of contempt, disappointment, and disgust. It varies in intonation according to the varying intensity of those feelings. Nothing can excel a well-modulated "aċ aiḋe!!!" for the expression of contempt, disappointment, and disgust combined.

Cad é an t-eirġe 'n áirde é seo orṫa so ṫall?	What great display is this those people yonder are making?
Aċ! airiú, leig dom féin!	Oh! for goodness sake let me alone! (*i.e.*, I never saw the like!)
An mbeideaḋ i n-am ċun an Aifrinn?	Shall I be in time for Mass?
Aċ! beiḋir.	Oh, yes! (make your mind easy).
Dá mb'áil leat do ḃróga ṫaḃairt dómsa?	Would you be so kind as to give me your shoes?
Agus mé féin do ḋul cos-lomnaċta! Aċ aiḋe! go deimin is bog atá sé agat.	And myself to go barefoot! Aċ aiḋe! indeed it is soft you have it!
Aċ! déin.	Ah! do.
Aċ! bíoḋ ciall agat, a ḋuine!	Ah! have sense, man!

Do = For, To, Of, By; Thy.

Bia do ċapal.	Food for a horse.
Tabair coirce do ċapal.	Give oats to a horse.
Mac do Ṫaḋg Dóṁnall.	Donald is a son to Thade.
Inġean do Ḋóṁnall Cáit.	Kate is a daughter to Donald.
Gaol do Ċáit Art.	Arthur is related to Kate.
Mac Meic do Ṡíle Conċúbar.	Con is a grandson to Sheela.
Driotáir do Ṫaḋg Dóṁnall.	Donald is a brother to Thade; *i.e.*, one is as bad as the other.
Cuir sios prataoí ḋómsa.	Put down potatoes for *me*.
Coimeád an solus dom.	Hold the light for me.
Déin slíġ dom.	Make room for me.
(Tabair dom é sin.) T'r'om é sin.	Give me that.
Ceanuiġ capal dom.	Buy a horse for me.
Tabair congnaṁ dom.	Help me.
"Fág blúirín do Ṡeáġainín."	"Leave a little bit for little John."
Ṁaire ceól duit!	Wisha, glory to you! *i.e.*, cheers for you!
Tá cnáib ag fás dó san.	There is hemp growing for that fellow.
Ṫabarfainn-se congnaṁ duit.	I would help you.
Níor ċás duit.	There would be no possibility of your doing so. Lit., It would not be a *case* for *you*. (There is an *emphasis* on each of those two words).
Ní cás duit.	There is no possibility of your doing so.
Ní cás duit é.	(The same).

Ní h-alaíḋ ḋuit gan ċiall do ḃeiṫ agat.	It is not for you not to have sense.
Deir sé náċ alaíḋ ḋom gan ciall do ḃeiṫ agam.	He says that it is not for me not to have sense.
Duḃairt sé nár ḃ'alaiḋ ḋom gan ciall do ḃeiṫ agam.	He said it was not for me not to have sense.
Ní h-alaíḋ do ḋuine olc do ḋéanaṁ air féin mar olc ar an ḃfear ṫall.	It is not for a man to vex himself in order to vex another.
An dóiċ leat ar ḃ'alaíḋ ḋómsa éugcóir do ḋéanaṁ orm féin mar ṁaiṫe leat-sa?	Do you think it would be for me to wrong myself for *your* good?
Ambasa níor ḃ'alaíḋ, níḋ náċ iongna.	Indeed it would not, of course.
Ní h-alaíḋ ḋuit amadán do ḋéanaṁ díot féin.	It is not for you to make a fool of yourself.
Geallaim ḋuit náċ eaḋ.	I assure you it is not.
Mo láṁ a's ṁ'focal duit má ġeibim-se greiḋm ort go n-díolfair as.	My hand and my word for you, if I catch you you'll pay for it.
Seo ḋuit é!	Here it is for you!
Seo ḋaoiḃ é!	Here it is for ye!
Ba ċóir duit ḃeiṫ ag obair.	It would be right for you to be at work.
Ba ċóra ḋuit éisteaċt.	It would be fitter for you to hold your tongue.
Tá gráḋ agam duit.	I have a love for you. I love you.
Tá fuaṫ agam dó.	I hate it.
Ṫáinig fuaṫ agam dó.	I conceived a disgust for it.
Beanaċt Dé ḋuit!	The blessing of God for you.
Beanaċt Dé ḋuit agus tabair ḋom deoċ!	God bless you, and give me a drink!
Gan ḃuiḋeaċas dó.	No thanks to him.
I gcead duit-se.	Saving your presence.

I gcead do'n ċuideaċtain.	Saving the company's presence.
I gcead do'n ċuideaċtain ċoiḋċe.	(The addition of the word ċoiḋċe means that the matter is exceedingly offensive to the company).
Fuair sé bás do'n gorta.	He died of starvation.
Ċuaiḋ sé ann do siúḃal a ċos.	He went there on foot.
Bíon sé ar siúḃal do ló agus d'oiḋċe.	It is going on by day and by night.
Ṫáinig sé tar aḃainn do ċosaiḃ tirme.	He came across the river on dry legs.
Ġaḃas do láiṁ é.	I took the matter in hands.
Ġaḃas do ḋóirniḃ air. Ġaḃas de ḋóirniḃ air.	I (did) beat him with (my) fists.

Here the thought has either of two modes. If I use do, I tell the *manner* in which I beat him. If I use de, I tell the *instruments* with which I beat him. The use of do or of de entirely depends on the state of the speaker's mind. *He* can choose.

Do láṁ.	Thy hand.
Do ċeann.	Thy head.

Do is the particle which refers an action to the past time.

Ġluais!	Go!
Do ġluais sé.	He went.

This particle is frequently omitted, as the aspiration of the first letter of the verb supplies its place. Before vowels and unaspirable consonants it is not omitted.

D'ól sé a raiḃ aige.	He drank all he had.
Do laḃair sé liom.	He spoke to me.

Agus = And.

This little word expresses a great variety of relations.

Seaġan agus Séamus.	John and James.
Seaġan agus Séamus agus Doṁnall.	John, James, and Donald.
D'imṫiġeadar le fuaċt agus le fán.	They scattered away in cold and hunger.

Agus = With.

Fear agus hata bán air.	A man with a white hat.
Buaċaill agus gaḋar le n-a ċois.	A boy with a dog.
Bacaċ agus mála ar a ṁuin aige.	A beggarman with a bag on his back.
Ċonac tu agus an eoċair ad láiṁ agat.	I saw you with the key in your hand.
Tá sé ag teaċt anois agus a ṁéar 'n-a ḃeul aige.	He is coming now with his finger in his mouth.
Tá Diarmuid ag teaċt agus fotram aige.	Darby is coming with much noise.
Capal gan ceann agus duine gan ċeann anáirde air.	A headless horse with a headless man riding him.
Bean agus caipín a clóca ar a ceann aici.	A woman with the hood of her cloak over her head.

Agus Expressing Antithesis.

Táir ag dul go Corcaig agus gan eolus na slíġe agat.	You are going to Cork though you do not know the way.
Is tarcuisneaċ an freagra é sin a tugair orm agus mé tar éis tuitim leat.	That is an insulting answer you have made me, notwithstanding the fact that I have spent myself in rearing you.

Do ċuais amaċ ad ḟliuċaḋ féin agus gan aoinne 'ġá iaraiḋ ort.	You went out and got wet though no one asked you to do so.
Molaḋ go deó le Dia! Do rug Sé mac maiṫ uaim agus gan agam aċ é.	Praise for ever to God! He has taken away a good son from me though I had but him.
Do ṫeip orm an ḃó ḋ'ḟáġail, agus mé fan na h-oíḋċe 'ġá cuarḋaċ.	I have not been able to find the cow though I have been all night looking for her.
Fear ag casaḋ le h-aḋmad do ġearaḋ agus gan an ċóir aige ċuige.	A man trying to cut wood though he has not the proper means to do so.
Fear ag dul go Corcaig an bóṫar siar, agus gur lastoir atá an ċaṫair.	A man going to Cork along the road to the west though the city is to the east.
Tá mo sgian ad ṗóca agat.	You have my knife in your pocket.
Conus ḃeaḋ sí am ṗóca-sa agus í ad ṗóca féin?	How could it be in *my* pocket seeing that it is in your own pocket?
Ba ṁór an obair teaċt anall agus a ḋoiṁne a ḃí an aḃa.	It was great work for you to come across, considering how deep the river was.
Is mór an t-iongna a ráḋ nár leig eagla ḋuit teaċt, agus a ċaoile a ḃí an aḃa.	It is a great wonder that you should have been afraid to come, considering how shallow the river was.
Is mairg ḋuit nár ḟan sa ḃaile agus an lá ċóṁ ḟliuċ.	I am sorry you did not stay at home, seeing that the day is so wet.

Is cruaiḋ an cás é! Duine daor ċun a ċroċta agus náċ é do ḋein an ċoir!	It is a hard case! A person condemned to be hanged though it is not he that committed the crime!
"Taḋg agus caḋp a ṁáṫar air."	Thade with his mother's cap on him.
Fear agus é ar leaṫṡúil.	A man who was blind of one eye.
Ḃí leanḃ istig agus é ag gol.	There was a child crying inside.
Fear agus é ag ruiṫ.	A man running.
Capal agus é ar cos anáirde.	A horse going at a hand-gallop.
Bean 'na suiġe ar an dtairsig agus í ag cnutáil.	A woman sitting on the threshold knitting.
Buaċail ag gaḃáil an bóṫar soir agus leaḃar aige d'á léiġeaḋ.	A boy walking along the road to the east reading a book.
Fear 'na ṡeasaṁ ar an gcaraig agus é ag feaduiol.	A man standing on the rock (and he) whistling.
Gaḋar agus é ag aṁstaraiġ.	A dog (and he) barking.
Seaċain a's ná bris an ḟinneóg.	Take care lest you break the window.
Dún an doras agus ná gabaḋ an ḃó amaċ.	Shut the door lest the cow go out.
Seasaiṁ anso isteaċ agus ná bíoḋ an ḟearṫainn ort.	Stand in here so that the rain will not be on you.
Druid amaċ agus ná basgtar ṫu.	Move out or else you will get hurt very seriously.
Leig anuas an ċroċ poll eile agus bíoḋ an teas ag an gcorcán.	Let down the rack another hole so that the pot will have the heat.

Cuir an eoċair sin i gcoiméad agus ná téiḋeaḋ sí amú.	Put that key to keep so that it may not get lost.
Cuir díon ar do ṫig agus ná bíoḋ an braon-anuas ort.	Thatch your house so that the rain-down may not be on you.
Deirim leat díon do ċur ar do ṫig agus gan an braon-anuas do ḃeiṫ ort.	I tell you to thatch your house so that the rain-down may not be on you.
Dúḃairt leis díon do ċur ar a ṫig agus gan an braon-anuas do ḃeiṫ air.	I told him to thatch his house so that the rain-down should not be on him.

Aċ or Aċt = **But; only; Provided that, etc.**

Ṫugas bia ḋó aċ níor iṫ sé é.	I gave him food, but he did not eat it.
Ní'l agam aċ an méid sin.	I have but that much.
Ní'l agam aċ tu.	I have only you.
Ḋúnas an doras air aċ do ċuaiḋ sé amaċ an ḟinneóg.	I shut the door upon him, but he went out the window.
Taḃarfad coróinn duit aċ an capal d'ḟágáilt agam go h-oíḋċe.	I'll give you five shillings provided that you will leave me the horse until night.
Tá an traein imiġṫe agus ní'l agam le déanaṁ anois aċ suiġe anso agus fanṁaint leis an gcéad traein eile.	The train is gone, and I have nothing to do now but to sit here and wait for the next train.
Ní'l aċ braoinín beag uisge sa ċorcán so.	There is but a small little drop of water in this pot.
Deir sé ná fuil aċ braoinín beag uisge sa ċorcán san.	He says that there is but a small little drop of water in that pot.

Ní'l aige aċ tuille do ċur ann.	He has only to put more into it.
Ná cuir ann aċ oiread eile agus atá ann.	Put into it only as much more as there is in it.
Ná h-ól aċ a leaṫ.	Drink only half of it.
Ná beir leat aċ a ḃféadfair.	Don't carry more than you can.
Ná fág aċ t'ḟuiġealaċ.	Leave only what you cannot eat.
Ná caiṫ aċ do ċuid féin.	Spend only what belongs to yourself.
Buail, aċ ná mairḃ.	Strike, but do not kill.
Ná fan aċ go lá.	Don't stay longer than until morning.
Abair leis gan fanṁaint aċ go lá.	Tell him not to stay longer than until morning.
Deir sé ná fuair sé aċ deiċ púint ar an mboin.	He says that he got only ten pounds for the cow.
Taḃarfad coróinn duit aċ ná fanfair aċ go lá.	I'll give you five shillings provided you will stay only till morning.
Tá Taḋg ag treaḃaḋ agus gan aċ capal agus asal aige.	Thade is ploughing with only a horse and a donkey.
Aċ! aiḋe!	Dear me!
Ceannuiġ capal eile, a Ṫaḋg.	Buy another horse, Thade.
Ċeannóċainn ċeana aċ gan an t-airgead do ḃeiṫ agam.	You may be sure I would, but that I have not got the money.

The learner will notice the negative in Irish where there is no negative in the English, "Ní'l agam aċ tu" = "*I have* but you." "Tá agam aċ tu," would be nonsense.

Ḃí sé lá agus ḃí fiċe bó bainne aige. Tá sé anois agus gan aige aċ bó.	At one time he had twenty milch cows. He has now but one cow.
Beiḋ sé amáraċ agus gan oiread a's gabar aige.	To-morrow he will not have even a goat.
Is cuma leis aċ go mbeiḋ na grásta aige agus sláinte ṁaiṫ.	He does not care provided he has the grace (of God) and good health.
Ni ḟeadar aċ grásta Dé conus a ṁairfiḋ sé. Ni raiḃ taiṫíġe riaṁ aige aċ ar ċóir ṁaiṫ.	I don't know, unless the mercy of God, how he will live. He was always accustomed to good living.
Ambasa aċ caiṫfiḋ sé cur suas leis.	Indeed, though, he will have to put up with it.
Cá ḃfuil Diarmuid? Ambasa aċ ní ḟeadarsa san.	Where is Darby? I don't know, indeed.
Andaiġ aċ is dóċa é.	Really, I suppose you don't (nor care).
Ambriaṫar aċ gur fíor ḋuit sin.	On my word, then, that is true for you.
Seaḋ! aċ, caiṫimis uainn é mar sgéal.	Here, here! Let us drop it for a story.

It is impossible to give in English the force of the aċ in these last five instances. What it *does* express is a more or less mild element of *disdain*.

Ba ċóir go dtiocfaḋ sé aḃaile ċun a ċod' bíḋ.	Surely he should be home to his meals.
Andaiġ aċ is díreaċ san.	I should think so, (or) There is hardly a doubt about that.
Is díreaċ san!	That is a fact!
Is tusa ḃris an corcán!	It was *you* broke the pot!
Ní mé aċ tusa!	No, but *you*!
Fear maiṫ iseaḋ Taḋg.	Thade is a good man.

Ní'l de loċt air aċ é ḃeiṫ buiḋe.	His only fault is that he is yellow.
Ambasa aċ ní beag dó san.	Troth, that is enough for him.
Ba ċuma liom aċ go mbeaḋ an méid seo déanta agam.	I would be satisfied if I had this much done.
Beiḋ aċ leanṁaint air.	It will (be done) provided you persevere with it.
Ní'l ann aċ neaṁníḋ.	It is a mere nothing.
Ní'l ann aċ fianuíġeaċt.	It is all nonsense.
Ní'l ann aċ dúḃairtsé-dáirtsé.	It is all mere tittle-tattle.
Ní'l ann aċ cogarmogar.	It is all mere whispered story-telling.
Ní'l ann aċ "d'inis bean dom gur inis bean dí."	It is all mere hearsay. (Lit., "A woman told me that a woman told her.")
Ní'l ann aċ ráfla.	It is a mere rumour.
Táid na h-aḃla iṫte agam aċ aṁáin trí cinn.	I have eaten the apples except three. 3
Tá mo ċuid-se díoḃ iṫte agam go dtí ḋá ċeann.	I have my share of them eaten except two.
Tá rud mar é sin air Ḋómnal so againne, aċ gan aon ṗoll do ḃeiṫ ann.	Our Donald wears a thing like that but that there is not a hole in it.
Coimeadfad é aċ go ḃfaġad greiḋm air.	I shall keep it provided that I get a hold of it.
Ní'l uaim aċ greiḋm d'ḟáġail air.	All I want is to get a grip of it.
Ni raiḃ uaiḋ aċ raḋarc d'ḟáġail orm.	All he wanted was to get a view of me.

Áṁ, Áṁṫaċ = **But; On the other Hand; Though, etc.**

Béarfad liom an ḃó má ġeiḃim í. Ní 'gá h-iaraiḋ a ṫánag, áṁ, aċ a d'iaraiḋ an ċapail.	I'll carry the cow if I get her. It was not for her I came, though, but for the horse.

Ní féadfair an capal do ḃreiṫ leat, áṁ, mar tá sé ag an gceartain.	On the other hand, you cannot carry the horse with you, for he is at the forge.
Ni ṫaiṫnean an ḟearṫainn liom. Ní fearṫainn atá anois ann, áṁṫaċ, aċ clagar.	I do not like the rain. This is not rain, however, but pelting.
Is maiṫ é an smaċt gan aṁras. Ní smaċt atá agat-sa d'á ḋéanaṁ áṁṫaċ, aċ cos ar bolg.	Control is a good thing, certainly; but it is not control *you* are exercising, but downright oppression.
Ċeapais go ndéanfá olc ormsa leis an obair sin. Ní h-ormsa ḋeinis an t-olc, áṁ, aċ ort féin.	You thought you would vex me with that sort of work. It was not me you vexed, though, but yourself.
Ḃiḋeas ag ruiṫ i ndiaiġ na h-uaisleaċta. Cad a fuaras, áṁ? Fuaras an dumlas.	I was running after the gentility. But what did I get? I got the most disgusting meanness.

An = The.

An capal.	The horse.
Tá an capal ag teaċt.	The horse is coming.
Táid na ba crúiḋte.	The cows are milked.
An duine.	The person.
An duine.	Man, mankind.
Isé Dia a ċruṫuiġ an duine.	It was God that created man.
Isé Dia a ċruṫuiġ an solus.	It was God that created light.
Coimeád an solus dom.	Hold the light for me.
Is breáġ é an solus.	Light is a fine thing.

An is used for the purpose of *vividness.*

D'airiġeas an duine ag siúbal am ḋiaiġ.	I heard the person walking after me; *i.e.*, I heard as if *some* person was walking after me.
Do ċonac an rud duḃ sa ċúinne.	I saw the black object in the corner; *i.e.*, I saw *some* black object in the corner.
"A ṁic na mná gan tíṁiol!"	"Thou son of *a* stainless woman!"
A ṁic an ríġ.	Thou son of *a* king.
"A ṁic an ríġ ó Éirinn."	"Thou Irish prince."

The Irish for "the prince" is "mac an ríġ," not "an mac ríġ."

A ṁic an duine uasail.	Thou gentleman's son.
A ṁic an ḃacaiġ!	You beggarman's son! *i.e.*, You son of a beggarman!
A ṁic an ḃiṫeaṁnaiġ!	You son of a thief! *i.e.*, Your father was a thief, you rascal!
Is maiṫ í an ḟoiḋne.	Patience is a good thing.
Is olc í an ḟearg.	Anger is bad.
Tá an dínnéar olaṁ.	Dinner is ready.
Tá an suipéar olaṁ.	Supper is ready.
Tá an Doṁnaċ buailte linn.	Sunday is close up to us.
Beiḋ an lá amáraċ tirm.	To-morrow will be dry.
Ḃí an lá indé fliuċ.	Yesterday was wet.
Ḃí an lá arú'ndé fliuċ.	The day before yesterday was wet.
An mbeiḋ sé fliuċ amanarṫar?	Will the day after to-morrow be wet? (Lit., Will it be wet after to-morrow?)

Tá an donus le boḋaire ar Ṫaḋg.	Thade is fearfully deaf.
Amáraċ an Saṫaran.	To-morrow is Saturday.
Indiu an Aoine.	To-day is Friday.
Indé an Dardaoin.	Yesterday was Thursday.
Ċuir sé an ḃúirṫ sin as gur ċriṫ an talaṁ.	He put such a roar out of him that the ground shook.
Ċuir sé an talaṁ dé.	He made off.

Ana=**Very; Very much; Great.**

Ana ṁór.	Very big.
Ana ḃeag.	Very small.
Ana lán.	Very full.
Ana ṫeann.	Very stiff.
Ana ḋíoṁaoin.	Very idle.
Ana ḃruideamail.	Very hard pressed, *i.e.*, having a lot of work to do.
Ana lá.	A great day.
Ana lá le fliuċe.	A very wet day, *i.e.*, a great day for wetness.
Ana ċapal.	A great horse.
Ana ḃó.	A very good cow.
Ana ḃia.	Excellent food.
Ana ḃiṫeaṁnaċ.	A very great thief.
Ana rógaire.	A very great rogue.
Ana aḋmad.	Excellent timber.
Ana ṫig.	An excellent house.
Ana ġníoṁ.	A great action.
Ana ġníoṁ le feaḃar.	An exceedingly good act.
Ana ġníoṁ le h-olcas.	An exceedingly bad act.
D'inseas ana ḃréag.	I told a great lie.
Tá ana léim aige.	He can jump exceedingly well.
Tá ana ċasaċtaċ air.	He has an exceedingly hard cough.

Tá ana ṫrioblóid air.	There is a very heavy trouble on him. (Applied especially to the restlessness of a sick person.)
Tá ana ṁeaġċaint ann.	It is very heavy. There is a great weight in it.
Tá sé ana éadtrom.	It is very light.
Tá sé ana ṫrom.	It is very heavy.
Tá an ċaint ana ċruinn.	The language is most exact.
Fear ana sprideamail iseaḋ é.	He is a very spirited man.
Fear ana ġalánta iseaḋ é.	He is a very decent man.

Let it be distinctly understood that this ana is an entirely different word from the prefix an. The two meanings are diametrically opposed to each other.

Ana eólus.	Great knowledge.
Aineólus.	Ignorance.
Ana ċúram.	Great care.
Anċúram.	Officiousness.
Ana Críosdaíḋe.	A great Christian.
Ainċríosdaíḋe.	A reprobate.
Ana ḋleaġṫaċ.	Exceedingly lawful.
Aindleaġṫaċ.	Unlawful.
Míċúmṫa.	Misshapen.
Ana ṁíċúmṫa.	Exceedingly misshapen.

("Ainṁíċúmṫa" is nonsense. The two negatives destroy each other.)

Ana ḋeise.	A great convenience.
Aindeise.	Utter untidiness, or inconvenience.
Ciscéim ana ṡocair.	A very quiet step.
Ciscéim anṡocair.	A step on uneven ground.
Tá m' aigne ana ṫré n-a céile.	My mind is very much "through and fro."
Sin ana ċosanáirde.	That is a great gallop.

The word ana is used quite commonly before any description of adjective, substantive, or qualifying clause. It is absurd to confound it with the negative prefix (an-.)

Ar = On; Added to.

Tá géug ar ċrann.	There is a branch on a tree.
Tá billeóg ar géig.	There is a leaf on a branch.
Tá daṫ ar billeóg.	There is colour on a leaf.
Cad 'tá orta?	How are they sold? [Lit., what (price) is on them.]
Pingin an ceann. Pingin ar an gceann.	A penny each.
Cad 'tá orta?	What ails them?
Tá droċ blas orta.	They have a bad taste.
Tá daṫ liaṫ orta.	They have a grey colour.
Tá bia ar an mbórd.	There is food on the table.
Tá ocras ormsa.	I am hungry.
Tá tart ortsa.	*You* are thirsty.
Tá fearg ar Ṫadg.	Thade is angry.
Tá leisge air.	He is lazy.
Tá diṫnear uirṫi.	She is in a hurry.
Tá bruid orainn.	We are pressed with work.
Tá fonn oraiḃ.	Ye are well inclined.
Tá náire orta.	They are ashamed.
Tá púnt agam air.	He owes me a pound.
Ní'l aon ċíos agat orm.	I owe you no rent.
An mór atá agam ort?	How much do you owe me?
An mór atá agat orm?	How much do I owe you?
Tá púnt ag Tadg ar Ḋómnall.	Donald owes Thade a pound.
Tá púnt ag Dómnall ar Ṫadg.	Thade owes Donald a pound.
Tá eólus ar a ġnó aige.	He knows his business.
Tá aiṫne agam ort.	I know you.
Tá eólus na h-áite agam.	I know the place.
Tá cion agam ort.	I am fond of you.

Tá gráin agam air.	I detest it.
Ṫáinig gráin agam air.	I conceived a horror of it.
Gráin air!	I detest it! (This exclamation has no parallel in English. There is a concentrated force of detestation in it which it is impossible to express in English.)
Gráin áig air!	(The same, but very much stronger.)
Ar buile.	Mad.
Tá sé ar buile.	He is mad.
Ní h-ionan beiṫ ar buile agus ar lán buile.	There is a difference between being mad and being mad all out.
Tá sé ar meisge.	He is drunk.
Ní'l, 'ná ar miċéill.	He is not, nor silly.
Tá sé ar mire.	He is in a state of frantic excitement.
Bí ar siúḃal!	Off with you!
Tá sé ar a ċosaint féin.	He is standing on the defensive.
Tá sé ar a ḋiċċiol.	He is doing his best.
Tá sé ar do ṫí.	He is bent on attacking you.
Tá sé ar ṫí díoġḃála déanaṁ duit.	He is bent on doing you an injury.
Táim ar aigne dul go Corcaig.	I intend going to Cork.
Táim ar aigne fille amáraċ.	I intend coming back to-morrow.
Táim ar aigne sgríoḃaḋ ċun Diarmada.	I intend writing to Darby.
Bíḋeas ar aigne an leaḃar do léiġeaḋ aċ ní raiḃ uain agam air.	I intended reading the book, but I had not time to do so.

Táim ar aigne eirġe ar ball má ḃraṫaim mé féin láidir mo ḋóiṫin ċuige.	I intend getting out of bed by-and-bye if I find myself strong enough to do so.
Ḃíḋeas ar aigne gan labairt leis i n-aon ċor.	I had my mind made up not to speak at all to him.
Ḃíḋeas ceapaiḋṫe ar ṫeaċt abaile.	I was determined to come home.
Agus ḃíḋeas-sa ceapaiḋṫe ar gan teaċt.	And *I* was determined not to come.
Ar gan teaċt abaile aineaḋ?	(Determined) not to come home is it?
Cad air go raḃais-se ceapaiḋṫe?	On what were *you* determined?
Ar ḟanṁaint sa ḃaile.	On staying at home.
Ar éigin.	With difficulty.
Ar ais nó ar éigin.	Either by consent or by force.
An ḃfuil na prátaíḋe beirḃṫe?	Are the potatoes boiled?
Is ar éigin é.	Very hardly they are. They scarcely are.
An ḃfuil do ḋóiṫin agat?	Have you enough?
Is ar éigin é.	I hardly have.
Is ar éigin ḃáis é.	If I have it is a most close matter.
Is ar éigin ḃáis do rug sé na cosa leis.	He had the narrowest possible escape.
Is ar éigin ḃáis a rug sé ar an dtraein.	He was barely in time for the train.
Ambasa, a Ṫaiḋg, is ortsa atá guid na caoraċ so.	Really, Thade, the stealing of this sheep is on *you*.
Cé ċuir orm é?	Who has accused me of it?
Tá sé ort ag gaċ aoinne.	Everyone has you down for it.
Déin rud orm.	Take my advice. Be said by me.

Déin rud ar do ṁáṫair.	Do your mother's bidding.
Ní ḋéanfaḋ sé leaṫaḋ a ḃaise uirṫi!	He would not do a hand's turn for her.
Tá sé ar a ṡástaċt.	He is to his satisfaction.
Tá sé ar a ċromaḋ.	He is in a stooping posture.
Tá sé ar a ċromaruaṫar.	He is in a stooping attitude, and running forward.
Tá sé ar muin na muice.	He is on the pig's back.
Tá sé sa ḃraeiciol ort.	He is down on top of you.
Beir ar ḃraeiciol air.	Take him by the top of the head.
Beir ar ċúl air.	Catch him by the poll.
Beir ar aḋairc ar an mboin.	Catch the cow by the horn.
Beir ar ċeann ar an gcapal.	Take the horse by the head.
Beir ar láiṁ orm.	Take me by the hand.
Beir ar ċois ar an gcaoiriġ.	Catch the sheep by the leg.
Beir ar eirbal ar an gcat.	Catch the cat by the tail.
Do rugas ar láiṁ ar Ḋiarmuid.	I took Darby by the hand.
Do ṙugas ar an dtraein.	I caught the train.
Tá ar Ṫaḋg dul go Corcaig amáraċ.	Thade has to go to Cork to-morrow.
Agus tá air ḃeiṫ sa ḃaile ċun na h-oíḋċe.	And he has to be home at nightfall.
Do ḃuaiḋ sé ort.	He has got the better of you.
Tá buaiḋte agam air.	I have got the better of him.
Do ḃuaiḋ sé sin ar a ḃfeaca-sa riaṁ.	That beats all *I* ever saw.
Ní ċeadóċainn ar leaṫ-ċoróinn a ráḋ go mbuaḋfaḋ sé ort.	I would not wish for half-a-crown to say that he would get the better of you.
Ní h-eaḋ aċ ní ċeadóċainn ar ċoróinn e.	No, but I would not wish it for five shillings.

Nior ċeadaiḋte ḋuit ar ċapal a leiṫéid do ṫuitim amaċ duit.	It would not be wishing to you for a horse that such a matter should happen to you.
Ní ċeadóċainn ar an mboin is feár am ḟeilḃ é.	I would not wish it for the best cow I have in my possession.
Ná lean air.	Don't continue at it.
Ná bí ag leanṁaint siar air mar sgéal.	Don't be keeping *at* it for a story.
Cad is gá' ḋuit ḃeiṫ ag leanṁaint siar air?	What need is there for your going on repeating it again and again?
Lean air tamal eile.	Stick to it for another while.
Ḋe, ciaċ air!	Yeh! confound it!
Gaiḃ air.	Beat him.
Gaiḃ uirṫi.	Beat her.
Gaiḃ orṫa.	Beat them.
Gaiḃ go maiṫ orṫa.	Beat them well.
Caiṫfir gaḃáil orṫa.	You must beat them.
Táim ag gaḃáil ar Ṫaḋg.	I am beating Thade.
Tá muintir Loingsiġ agus muintir Ṫuama ag gaḃáil ar a ċéile.	The Lynches and the Twomeys are beating each other.
Tá gabṫa ag taoḃ acu ar an dtaoḃ eile.	One side of them has beaten the other side.
Tá breall ar an dá ṫaoḃ.	Both sides are fools.
Tá breall ar Ḋiarmuid.	Dermod has made an ass of himself.
Breall ort! a amadáin.	Confound you! you fool.
Tá dearṁad ort.	You are mistaken.
"Dearṁad an ċléirig ar a ċlog."	The clerk's mistake in forgetting his bell.

But "Ḋeinear dearṁad dé" = "I forgot it." Not "ḋeinear dearṁad air."

Ná déin dearṁad ar do ṗíopa. Ná dearṁaid do ṗíopa. Ná déin dearṁad de d' ṗíopa.	Don't forget your pipe.
Feuċ ar an mboin.	Look at the cow.
Glaoiḋ ar an ḃfear.	Call the man.
Bagair ar an ngaḋar.	Threaten the dog, *i.e.*, Keep the dog quiet.
Do ḃris ar an ḃfoiḋne agam.	My patience gave way.
Do sgoilt ar an mboin mar d'iṫ sí na prátaiḋe fuara.	The cow burst because she ate the raw potatoes.
Sgoilfiḋ ort!	You'll burst!
Do ṫeip ar Ḋóṁnall teaċt.	Donald has not been able to come.
"Is beag orm bláṫaċ, nuair a ḃím lán di."	"I don't like buttermilk, when I am full of it."
Is beag ar an ngaḃar an fliuċra.	The goat does not like the wet.
Is beag ag an gcaoiriġ an fuaċt.	The sheep does not mind the cold.
An mbéarfad ar an dtraein?	Shall I catch the train?
Beiḋ sé air agat.	It is as much as you can do. (*Lit.*, you will have it *for* it. *i.e.*, You will have it for all your effort. *i.e.*, It will cost you all your effort, *i.e.*, It is as much as your effort will prove worth.)
Beiḋ sé air agat má ḃeirean tú ar an dtraein.	It is as much as you can do to catch the train.
Beiḋ sé air agat breiṫ uirṫi.	It will set you to catch it.

Do rug sé ar an dtraein agus ḃí sé air aige.	He caught the train and it was as much as he was able to do.
Beiḋ sé air ag Dóṁnall teaċt suas liom anois.	Donald can barely overtake me now, if at all.
Bíoḋ air féin.	Let him blame himself.
Bíoḋ ort féin.	Blame yourself.
Bíoḋ orm.	I'll engage.
Bíoḋ orm gurab olc a ṫiocfair as.	I'll go bail that you will come out of the matter badly.
Bíoḋ orm gur gearr a ṡeasaiṁ sé.	You may be sure he did not hold long.
Gaḃaim-se orm go mbeiḋ foṫram acu.	I'll go bail that they will have noise.
Imṫig ort.	Go away.
D'imṫig sé air.	He went off.
Téanam ort.	Come along.
Téanaigiḋ oraiḃ.	Let ye come along.
D'imṫiġeas orm.	I went on.
Do cuiread an cás ar gcúlaiḃ.	The case was remanded.
Dul ar aġaiḋ.	Progress.
Dul ar gcúl.	A falling away.
Tá an saoġal ag dul ar aġaiḋ.	The times are advancing.
Tá an saoġal ag dul ar gcúl.	The times are going to the bad.
D'eitig sé mé ar ġal tobac.	He refused me for a smoke of tobacco.
Ar m' ḟocal gur eitig.	Upon my word he did.
Ar biorán buiḋe go mbuailfinn é !	A brass pin would make me strike him !
Ar biorán buiḋe go mbeiḋinn ag gaḃáil ort an ḟaid a ḃeiḋeaḋ ionam seasaṁ os do ċionn !	A brass pin would make me be beating you while I could stand over you.

Ċrom sé ar ġol.	He began to cry.
Ḋiriġ sí ar aiġneas.	She began to dispute.
Ċromadar orm.	They began at me.
Ċromamair féin ar aċéile.	We began at one another.
Ḋirig ar an obair.	Begin at the work.
Cuirim ort !	I challenge you !
Ná ceil orm conus atáir.	Don't hide from me how you are.
Ná maoiḋim orm an méid sin.	Don't make a boast of my good fortune on account of that much.
Má ṫugan tú rud do ḋuine ná bí 'ġá ṁaoiḋeaṁ air.	If you give a person something don't be maoíḋim-ing it upon him. *i.e.*, don't be making a boast of your generosity and of his good fortune. (There is no one English word for this idea.)
Ċuireas taḃairt suas air agus ba ṁaiṫ an díol air é.	I gave him education, and he was well worthy of it.
Ṫugas mo ċuid dó agus dob olc an díol air é.	I gave him my property, and most unworthy he was of it.
Do tugaḋ an speal do Ṫaḋg agus ba ṁaiṫ an díol air é.	The scythe was given to Thade, and it was given into good hands.
Do tugaḋ an guna do Ṡéamus agus dob olc an díol air é.	The gun was given to James, and it was given into very bad hands; *i.e.*, he was a bad shot.
Do tugaḋ an leaḃar do Ḋonċaḋ agus is air dob ḟeárr a ḋíol é.	The book was given to Denis, and to him it was no mistake to give it.

Do tugaḋ an claiḋeaṁ do'n ḃodaċ agus is air ba ṁeasa a ḋíol claiḋeaṁ do ṫaḃairt dó.	The sword was given to the churl, and he was the very worst person that a sword could be given to.
Ní'l aoinne 'nar feár a ḋíol air claiḋeaṁ do ċur 'na láiṁ 'ná an t-é go mbíon mianaċ an duine uasail ann.	There is no one more fit to get a sword into his hand than he who has the stuff of the gentleman in him.
Ní'l aoinne gur measa a ḋíol air claiḋeaṁ do ċur 'na láiṁ 'ná an ḃodaċ.	There is no one in whose hand it is a greater mistake to put sword than the churl.
B' feár liom 'ná rud ná déarfainn go mbeaḋ bróga Ṡeágain ar iasaċt agam i gcóir an rince.	I'd rather than what I would not say that I could get the loan of John's shoes for the dance.
Muna mbeaḋ an cos teinn do ḃeiṫ ag Seágan dob feár a ḋíol air féin iad go mór.	Only that John's leg is sore they would be far better in his own possession; *i.e.*, he himself would use them to far better effect than you could.
Glaoiḋ orta.	Call them.
Glaoiḋ iad.	Call out their names.
Do glaoiḋeaḋ ort.	You have been called.
Do glaoiḋeaḋ tú.	Your name has been called.
Leac ar tinniol.	A flag-stone set up as a trap to catch rats.
Ar mire.	In a state of frenzy.
Ar tinniol.	Set as a trap. On the alert.
Ar bara uisge.	Floating.
Ar mearḃal.	Puzzled.
Ar buaireaṁ.	In a state of unrest. In a state of disturbance.

Tá dearmaḋ air.	He is mistaken.
Ar ballċrit.	Trembling from head to foot.
Ní'l leigeas air.	It cannot be helped.

Ag=At; Engaged in, &c.

Tá Taḋg ag an dtig.	Thade is at the house.
Tá Dóṁnall ag an gceártain.	Donald is at the forge.
Tá Uilliam ag an Aifrean.	William is at Mass.
Tá an geiṁre ag teaċt.	Winter is coming.
Tá capal ag Seágan.	John has a horse.
Tá sioraċ ag an láir.	The mare has a foal.
Tá gaṁain ag an mboin.	The cow has a calf.
"Ċuas isteaċ i dtig um Ṡaṁuin, a's d'iṫeas smut de ġaṁain, a's ḃí gaṁain ag an ngaṁain sin bliaġain ó'n Saṁuin sin."	"I went into a house in November, and I ate a portion of a calf, and that calf had a calf twelve months after that November."
Is breáġ an saoġal atá agat.	You have a fine life.
Táim marḃ agat!	I am killed from you!
Tá an capal ag iṫe.	The horse is eating.
Tá an gaḋar a' riṫ.	The dog is running.
Tá sé ag teaċt ar sodar.	He is coming at a trot.
Tá sé ag imṫeaċt ar cos anáirde.	He is going at a gallop.
Tá an crann ar lár aige.	He has cut down the tree. The tree has been cut down by him.
Tá an páirc treaḃṫa aige.	He has ploughed the field. The field has been ploughed by him.
Tá an mála lán aige.	He has filled the bag. The bag has been filled by him.

Tá an ḃó marḃ aige.	He has killed the cow. He has the cow killed. The cow has been killed by him.
Ḃí an t-urċar caiṫte aige.	He had fired the shot. He had the shot fired. The shot had been fired by him.
Ḃí an obair déanta aige sul a dtánag.	He had done the work before I arrived. He had the work done before I arrived. The work had been done by him before I arrived.
Táim boḋar agat.	You have made me deaf. I have been made deaf by you. I am deaf from you.
Táim creaċta agat.	You have ruined me. I have been ruined by you. I am ruined from you.
Tá 'n tú báiṫte ag an gclagar.	The heavy rain has drowned you. You have been drowned by the heavy rain. You are drowned from the heavy rain.
An ḃfuil agat?	Have you got (it)?
Tá.	Yes, I have.
An ḃfuil Gaeḋilg agat?	Can you speak Irish?
Aċ! ní'l focal.	Oh! no, not a word.
An ḃfuil Béarla agat?	Can you speak English?
Ó ambasa tá, do ḋóiṫin.	Oh! yes, I can. as much as you wish.
Tá mo ċroiḋe briste agat.	You have broken my heart. You have my heart broken. My heart has been broken by you.

"Ag" is the natural link between the *agent* and the *action.*

As, A' = Out of; By means of, &c.

As mo láiṁ.	Out of my hand.
Bain deoċ as.	Take a drink out of it.
Bain deoċ as an arṫaċ san.	Take a drink out of that vessel.
Ól deoċ as an dtobar.	Take a drink out of the well.
Táim ag ól diġe as an dtobar.	I am taking a drink out of the well.
Bain as.	Take some out of it.
Bain tuille as.	Take more out of it.
Is cuma ann nó as é.	It is all the same whether it is in it or out of it.
Tá an ḃó ag dul as.	The cow is getting thin.
Tarraing an corán as an gcois.	Draw the hook by the handle; *i.e.*, Draw it in the direction of the handle.
"As a ceann iseaḋ a crúitear an ḃó."	It is out of her head that the cow is milked; *i.e.*, by feeding her well.
"As an obair a ḟaġtar an ḟoġluim."	It is out of the work that people learn the work; *i.e.*, by practice.
"Tinteán tirim teann. —Tarraing as."	A dry, independent fireplace. Let each person have a pull out of it.
Is maiṫ a ċuais as.	You escaped well.
Ní'l aon dul as agat.	You cannot escape.
Isé rud a ṫáinig as dó, gur ḋóbair go mbáḋfí é.	The result was that he was near being drowned.
As a ḃolg ḟásan an leanḃ.	It is out of his stomach the child grows; *i.e.*, by feeding him well.

Buail an clog as an dtéid.	Ring the bell by means of the rope (not by going up into the tower and using the hand on the tongue).
✓ Cuir an ḃó as an ngort.	Turn the cow out of the cornfield.
✓ Tá an duine as a ṁeabair.	The man is out of his senses.
Tá 'n tú as an slíġ go mór.	You are very far wrong.
Tá sé as an slíġ agat a leitéid sin do ḋéanaṁ.	It is very wrong of you to do such a thing as that.
Ní'l aon rud agam d'á ḋéanaṁ as an slíġ.	I am not doing anything out of the way.
D'iṫeas prataoí a' poll agus bainne a' bata.	I have eaten potatoes out of a pit and milk out of wood (*i.e.*, out of a wooden vessel).
Ná bí ag maoiḋeaṁ as.	Don't be boasting of it.
Ná bí ag maoiḋeaṁ as do neart.	Don't be boasting of your strength.
Ná bíoḋ aon iontaoiḃ agat as an bfear san nó díolfair as.	Don't trust that man or you will suffer for it.
Bíoḋ mainġín as Dia agat.	Have confidence in God.
Bíoḋ do ṁainġín as Dia.	Let your trust be in God.
Cuir do ṁainġín as Dia.	Put your trust in God.
✓ As go brat leis.	Away he went.
Tá sé ag dul as go mór.	He is getting very thin.
Ní ḃfaiġir a ṫuille asam.	You'll get no more out of me.
Bainfid mé preab asat.	I'll take a start out of you.
Támaoid ag baint cainte aisti.	We are knocking talk out of her.
Tá sí ag baint gnóṫa asainn.	She is knocking work out of us.
✓ Is deacair é baint asaiḃ.	It is hard to knock it out of ye.

Bainfar asta é, ṁaise.	Indeed, then, it will be knocked out of them.
Cad a ġeiḃeann tú as do lá oibre?	What do you get for your day's work?
Tar aníos as san.	Come up out of that.
Imṫiġ síos as so.	Go down out of this.
Bíḋeas as baile. Bíḋeas as an mbaile.	I was out of home.
A' feirg a ḋeineas é.	Anger that caused me to do it.
A' meisge do ḋein sé é.	It was through being drunk that he did it.
Ní h-ead aċ a' corp rógaireaċta.	No, but through sheer roguery.
Ní h-ead aċ a' corp droċ aigne.	No, but through sheer malice.
A' mioscais.	Through ill-will.
Cad as tú?	Where are you from?
Cad as duit? Cad as duitse?	Where are *you* from?
Ó Ċois Ḃríġde.	From the Banks of the Bride (towards its mouth).

Although as is used in the question it is not used in the answer. At least I have not heard it used so.

Ċuir sé búirt as.	He bellowed. (Lit., He put a bellow out of him).
Ċuir sé cnead as.	He grunted. (Lit., He put a grunt out of him.)
Ċuir sé osna as.	He sighed.
Ċuir sí liaċ aisti.	She uttered a long-drawn sigh. (Liaċ is a sigh and a yawn and a scream combined. It is a most dismal utterance. There is no English name for it.)

Ċuir sé sgearta gáire ar.	He gave a sudden and hearty laugh.
Ċuir an gaḋar glam ar.	The dog gave a yell.
Ní raiḃ drud ar.	There was not a word out of him.
Cuir sé fead ar.	He gave a whistle. He whistled.
Do leig sé fead orm. Do ḋein sé fead orm.	He whistled at me.
Tá sé ag feaduíol ort.	He is whistling at you.

Never on any account say "Do ḟead sé" for "He whistled."

Ċuir sé drantán ar.	He growled.
Tá sé ag sgeaṁuíol.	He is snarling.
Ċuir sé aṁstarać ar.	He gave a bark.
Do léim sé ar a ċorp.	He made a sudden spring (not by the force of his legs alone, but using the entire force of his body. Lit., "He jumped from his body"; *i.e.*, not merely from his feet.)

Ċun, Ċum=**To, Unto; For the purpose of, &c.**

Tar ċun na teine.	Come to the fire.
Imṫig síos ċun an doruis.	Go down to the door.
Imṫig ċun siúḃail.	Go away. Depart.
Cad ċuige an tuaġ?	What is the hatchet for?
Ċun an aḋmaid do ġearaḋ.	For the purpose of cutting the timber.
Cad ċuige an t-aḋmad?	What is the timber for?
Ċun teine.	For fire.
Cad ċuige an teine?	What is the fire for?
Ċun na ndaoine do ṫéiġeaḋ, agus ċun na bprátaí do ḃeiriúġaḋ.	To warm the people and to boil the potatoes.

Táim ċun laḃarṫa leis.	I am about to speak to him.
Táim ċun beirṫa ar an gcirc.	I am going to catch the hen.
Ċúgat an tarḃ!	To you the bull! (*i.e.*, Beware of the bull!)
Ná leig an ṁuc ċun na meidre.	Don't let the pig to the churn.
Ná leig an gaḋar ċun an ime.	Don't let the dog to the butter.
"Is tú ḃ'ḟeár a leigint ċúċa."	"You would be the best to be let at them."
Coiméadfam an coirce seo ċun síl.	We shall keep this corn for seed.
Cad ċuige an ḃréid?	What is the frieze for?
Ċun casóige.	For a coat.
Fan ansan ċun go mbeiḋ mé olaṁ.	Stay there until I am ready.
(*a*) Ná laḃair ċun go laḃarṫar leat.	Don't speak until you are spoken to.
(*b*) Ná laḃair ċun go laḃarfar leat.	Don't speak until you are spoken to.

In (*a*) there is a *general* direction given. In (*b*) the direction is given concerning a *specific* case which is about to occur.

Ní ḃeiḋ sé déanta agat ċun na h-oíḋċe.	You will not have it done against the night; *i.e.*, It will be night before you will have it done.
Ní ḃeiḋir sa ḃaile ċun na h-oíḋċe.	You will not be at home against the night.
Cad é an t-aos tu anois, a Ḋiarmuid?	What age are you now, Darby?
Táim gob le gob le ċeiṫre fiċid ċun na Ḃealtaine.	I am point to point to eighty come May next.
Ní ḃeid na muca san raṁar agat ċun an aonaig.	You will not have those pigs fat for the fair.

Caiṫfar cur ċúċa.	We must try.
Ċuir sé ċun na cloiċe do tógáilt.	He attempted to lift the stone.
Ċuireas ċun beirṫa ar aḋairc ar an mboin.	I attempted to catch the cow by the horn.
Cuir ċúgat an t-airgead so.	Put this money to you; *i.e.*, into your pocket.
Ṫaraing sé ċuige an sgéal.	He introduced the matter.
Taraing ċúgat airís é, déin!	Introduce it once more, do! (*i.e.*, You have already spoken of it *ad nauseam*.)
Tiocfaiḋ sé ċun suime.	It will come to something (*i.e.*, It will accumulate.)
Tá an duine ag dul ċun báis.	The man is dying.
Fuair sé fuaċt agus ṫáinig sé ċun éugcruais dó, slán mar a n-ínstear é!	He got cold and it developed into a fever in his case, God bless the hearers!
Ċun toirmisg do ḋéanaṁ a ṫánais-se anso indiú.	It was for the sole purpose of making mischief that you came here to-day.
Tá sé ag dul ċun deiriġ.	He is failing. He is falling away.
Ċuaiḋ sé ċun deiriġ go mór.	He fell away very much.
Tá sé ag dul ċun cinn.	He is prospering.
Tá sé ag dul ċun codalta.	He is going to sleep.

This word is also very generally pronounced codlata with the d silent. It is the easier of the two to pronounce.

Tá sé ag dul ċun déiḋnaiġe.	It is getting late.
Ṫáinig sé ċun oṫrais.	It came to a suppuration.
Tá sé go maiṫ ċun a ċod' bíḋ do ċaiṫeaṁ.	He is good at consuming his victuals.
Táid na prátai seo go maiṫ ċun bíḋ.	These potatoes are good for food.

Páirc ṁaiṫ ċun fosuiġeaċta isead í.	It is a good field for cattle to graze upon.
Beiḋ an lá ċun féir.	The day will be suitable for saving hay.
Sdó ní ċuige sin a ḃíḋeas.	Now, that is not what I meant.
Ní duine ċun puínn cainte Taḋg.	Thade is not a man for much talk.
Ní lá ċun féir an lá indiu.	This is not a day for saving hay.
Munab eaḋ is lá ċun buana é.	If not, it is a day for reaping corn.

I have never heard docum in conversation. No obsolete expression should be used now in Irish which is intended to be popular. The people should be shown the language which they speak, and that alone, for the present.

Ċun oíḋċe Lúġnasa.	Up to Lamas Eve.
Ċun na Saṁna.	Up to November.
Ċun Féile Miċíl.	Up to Michaelmas.
Ċun na Nodlag.	Up to Christmas.
Ċun na h-Inide.	Up to Shrovetide.
Ċun na Cásga.	Up to Easter.
Beiḋ sé críoċnuiġṫe agat ċun na Bealtaine.	You will have it finished up to (or by) May next.
D'ḟéadfí dáréag do ċur ċun suiḋte ag an mbórd san.	Twelve person could be placed sitting at that table.
Ḃíodar ag suiḋe ċun bíḋ.	They were sitting down to eat; *i.e.*, They were in the act of sitting down.
Ḃíodar 'n-a suiḋe ċun bíḋ.	They were sitting down to eat; *i.e.*, They had sat down, and were now in a sitting posture.
Ḃog sé a ḃeul ċun labarṫa liom.	He just loosened his lips to speak to me.

Fé, Fá, Faoi = **Under, Into, Through, &c.**

Fé ṫalaṁ.	Under the ground.
Uisge fé ṫalaṁ.	Conspiracy. Underhand dealing.
Teaċt fé.	Water coming up under a floor.
Tá teaċt fé sa tig seo.	There is a spring coming up through the floor of this house.
Tá an cat fé 'n mbórd.	The cat is under the table.
Cad a ṫug anso ṫu, fé ċosaiḃ daoine agus beiṫíġeaċ?	What brought you here under the feet of people and cattle?
Do cuireaḋ fé ġuiḋe an ṗobail é.	He was publicly prayed for.
Do cuireaḋ fé ċainneal ḃáṫ é.	He was excommunicated.
Do cuireaḋ fé ġráḋaiḃ é.	He was ordained.
Do cuireaḋ fé láiṁ easboig é.	He was confirmed.
Do cuireaḋ fé ġlas é.	He was locked in.
Tabair fé.	Try it.
Ṫug fé fúm.	He attacked me. He tried to do something to me.
Ṫug sé fé 'n gcloiċ do ṫógaint.	He tried to lift the stone.
Ṫug sé fuiṫi.	He tried it (*i.e.*, the stone).
Tá an ġrian ag dul fé.	The sun is setting.
Tá an t-éadaċ so ag dul fé, leis an niġċán.	This cloth is shrinking on account of the washing.
Tá an t-uisge seo ag dul fé ḃeiriúġaḋ.	This water is boiling away, *i.e.*, boiling down.
Tá an sgoil fé smaċt aige.	He has the school under control.
Cuir fé ḋ' ṡróin é.	Smell to it.
Cuir smeara fé 'n leaṫar.	Grease the leather.
Níor ċuaiḋ an smeara fé.	It did not soak the grease.

Ní h-anairt i gceart é. Tá inneaċ cotúin fé.	It is not, properly speaking, linen. The filling is cotton.
Tá an dúṫaig ag magaḋ fé.	The country is laughing at him.
Tá Taḋg ag cur a ṫeangan amaċ fúm!	Thade is putting out his tongue at me!
Ní ḃeiḋ an obair sin déanta agat fé Ḋómnaċ!	You won't have that work done at this side of Sunday!
Beiḋ agus fé Ṡaṫran.	I will, and at this side of Saturday.
Beiḋ sé déanta fé am dínnéir agam.	I'll have it done before dinner time.
Beiḋ sé déanta fé ṁaidin agam.	I'll have it done before morning.
Beiḋ sé déanta fé 'n oiḋċe aige.	He'll have it done before night.
Beiḋ fearṫainn fé ṫráṫnóna agat.	You'll have rain before evening.
Sgaoil amaċ fé 'n gcnuc na ba seasga.	Let the dry cattle away up the mountain.
Sgaoil anonn fé 'n bpáirc na ba bainne.	Let the milch cows over into the field.
Do sgaoileas urċar fúṫa.	I fired at the lot, *i.e.*, I did not aim at anyone in particular.
Buille fé ṫuairim.	A blow given with only a guess at the direction of the object.

This phrase is applied to the practice of trusting to guesswork when certainty cannot be acquired.

Cor fé iungain.	A whitlow. A sort of sore that comes under the finger-nail.
Fé deire.	At length. At last.

An lá fé ḋeire.	The other day.
Fé ḋeire ṫiar ṫall.	At length and at last. At long last.
Fé ṁaidin amáraċ.	Before to-morrow morning.
Féḃ mar; fé mar.	According as.
Fé mar ḟásan sé iṫtear é.	According as it grows it is eaten.
"D'ḟairinn a ċosa fé mar a ṫógaḋ,	"I used to watch his feet according as he used to lift them,
A's d'ḟéuċainn go cruinn ar ḃoinn a ḃróg air."	And I used to look sharply at the soles of his shoes."
Fé mar a ċíoḟir oireaṁnaċ.	According as you see fit.
Fé mar eireóċaiḋ leat.	According as matters succeed with you.
Féadfair ḃeiṫ ag obair amuiċ nó istig fé mar ṫiocfaiḋ an uain.	You can be working abroad or within, according as the weather will come.
Ní'l bac ort ḃeiṫ anso nó ansūd, fé mar a ṫaiṫnfiḋ leat.	There is nothing to prevent you being here or there according as you feel inclined.
Fé mar ċuirim fód suas tuitean ḋá ḟód anuas.	According as I put one sod up two sods fall down.

The learner will perceive that fé mar implies a parallelism. Mar alone cannot express that parallelism.

Fé ḃun.	Underneath.
Cuir cloċa fé ḃun na cruaiċe.	Place stones underneath the rick.
Fé d' ḃun.	Underneath you.
Ní h-os do ċionn atá an t-úrlár aċ fé d' ḃun.	The floor is not above you but underneath you.
Ní fé d' ḃun atá an spéir aċ os do ċionn.	It is not underneath you the sky is but above you.

Ní'l sé fé ḃun daċad bliaġan ó ḃíos anso ċeana.	There are not less than forty years since I was here last.
Cad é an t-aos an leanḃ?	How old is the child?
Ní'l sé fé ḃun deiċ mbliaġan.	He is not less than ten years.
Ní'l sé lá fé n-a ḃun.	He is not a day under it.
Raġad soir fé ċeann dá lá.	I'll go east before two days have passed.
Fé ċeann bliaġna ó'n lá san ḃí sé i n-úir.	Before that day twelve months he was in (the) earth.
Fé ċeann seaċtṁaine.	In less than a week.
Fé ċeann beagán aimsire.	In a short time.

Here the word beagán is *not* to be put in the genitive case. The substantive governed by ceann is not beagán, but beagán aimsire. Our language is full of similar *phrase-nouns* which are, of course, indeclinable.

Fág fúm féin é.	Leave it to myself.
Fágaim fút é.	I leave it to you.
Fágaim-se fé Dia é.	*I* leave it to God.
Do fágaḋ fé ṁolaḋ beirte an sgéal.	The matter was referred to the arbitration of two persons.
Fé ṁaise.	Happy.
Go ḃfágaiḋ Dia fé ṁaise ṫu!	May God keep you happy!
Go ḃfágaiḋ Dia fé ṁaise ṫú, agus fé áṫas.	May God keep you in happiness and in enjoyment.
Fé ċompórd.	In comfort.
Fé ṡólás.	In enjoyment.
Fé ṁairg.	In trouble.
Fé ḃuairt.	In grief.
Fé ḃrón.	In sorrow.
Fé ocras.	In hunger.

Fé aṁgar.	In want of food.
“Fé ḃráca an donais.”	Under the harrow of misfortune.

Go = To, Until. That.

Táim ag dul go Corcaiġ.	I am going to Cork.
Fanfad ann go h-oíḋċe.	I'll stay there until night.
Deir sé go ḃfanfaiḋ sé ann go h-oíḋċe.	He says that he will stay there until night.
Go n-eirġe leis!	That it may thrive with him!
Go mbeanuiġiḋ Dia ḋaoiḃ!	May God salute ye!
Go mbeanuiġiḋ Dia a's Muire ḋaoiḃ!	May God and Mary salute ye!
Go gcuiriḋ Dia an raṫ ort!	May God put upon you the blessing of prosperity!
Go gcuiriḋ Dia ar do leas tú!	May God lead you on to do what will prove beneficial to you!
Go saoraiḋ Dia sinn!	May God save us!
Go ḃfágaiḋ Dia do ṡláinte agat!	May God leave you your health!
Go ḃfeuċaiḋ Dia orainn!	May God look on us!
Go ḃfóiriḋ Dia orainn!	May God assist us!
Go neartuiġiḋ Dia leat!	May God help on your efforts!
Go mbuaiḋ Dia leat!	May God help you to succeed!
Go nḋearnaiḋ maiṫ!	May it do good!
Fan go fóil.	Wait awhile.
Fan go lá.	Stay until morning.
Ni h-aiṫeantar go h-aon-tíġear.	There is not full knowledge (of a person) until (it comes to) living in one house with him.

Ní molaḋ go h-aḋlacaḋ.	No praise until burial. “Nil de mortuis nisi bonum.” “When a rogue is dead let all bemoan 'im.”
Go r' a maiṫ agat! Gura maiṫ agat! }	Thank you!
Nára maiṫ agat!	No thanks to you!
Gura feár amáraċ tu!	May you be better to-morrow.
Muna feár nára measa!	If you are not better may you not be worse!

Gura is contracted from go ro ba, nára from ná ro ba, and muna from muna ba. The b returns before a vowel.

Gurab ortsa ṫuitfiḋ an crann!	That it may be on you the the lot will fall!
Dé ḃeaṫa-sa!	You are welcome!
Go mairir-se!	(Long) may you live!
Go mairir aḃfad!	Long may you live!

É = He; It.

An t-é.	The person.
“An t-é atá suas óltar deoċ air.	The person who is up in the world, people drink his health.
An t-é atá síos buailtear cos air.”	The person who is down in the world, people just place a foot upon him.

The learner will note how the personal pronoun takes the definite article as if it were a substantive. Strictly speaking, the é here *is* a substantive. It means *person*.

An mar sin é?	Is that the way?
Cad é sin duitse sin?	What is that to you?
Tá tart ormsa.	*I* am thirsty.

Cad é sin dóṁsa san?	What is that to me?
Cad é sin dóṁsa é, má tá tart ort?	What is that to me if you are thirsty?
Cad é sin dóṁsa é?	What is it to me?
Cad é sin dóṁsa tart do ḃeiṫ ort?	What is it to me that you should be thirsty?
Is cuma liom é.	It does not concern me.
Is cuma liom ort nó díot é.	I don't care whether you are thirsty or not.
Tá codla orm.	I am sleepy.
Ní mar sin dóṁsa.	I am not so.
Ní mar sin dóṁsa é.	It is not so with me.
Ní mar sin dóṁsa san.	"That is not so to me."

I have heard this peculiar expression, "That is not so to me," out of the mouths of numbers of people who could not speak a word of Irish. The mode of the thought is essentially Irish.

Is fíor duit.	You are right.
Is fíor duit é.	It is true for you.
Is fíor duit sin.	That is true for you.
Is fíor duitse sin.	That is true for *you*.
Is fíor duitse é sin.	That (particular thing) is true for *you*.
Ná bac é!	Don't mind it!
Ná bac é féin!	Don't be bothered with it!

Here the emphasis is on é, and féin is pronounced without emphasis. Where the emphasis is on féin it means *self*.

Ná bac é féin.	Don't mind itself; (or, himself).
É féin.	My husband. Your husband.
Í féin.	My wife. Your wife.
Conus atá sé féin?	How is your husband?

Conus atá sí féin?	How is your wife?
An ḃfuil sé féin istiġ?	Is the man of the house within?
An ḃfuil sí féin istiġ?	Is the mistress inside?
Tá sé féin gan ḃeiṫ ar fóġnaṁ.	My husband is a little unwell.
Tá sí féin ag teaċt ċúiċi féin.	My wife is getting better. (The emphasis is on ċúiċi).
Siné é.	There! That is it (or, he).
Siní í.	That is she (or it).
Siné ansan é.	There it is there.
Siní ansan í.	There she is there.
Sidé anso é.	Here it is here.
Sidí anso í.	Here she is here.
Siúd iad ansúd iad.	There they are yonder.
Sin iad ṫíos iad.	There they are below.
Sin iad síos iad.	There they are going down.
Sidiad ainíos iad.	Here they are coming up.
Sidé anuas é.	Here he is coming down.
Siné ċúġaiḃ an doras isteaċ é.	There he is going in the door to ye.
Siné anois agat é!	There he is now for you!
Siné anois seana Ṡeáġan breac agat!	There is old speckled Jack for you now!
Siní ansan an ḃó agat!	There is the cow for you! *i.e.*, Take her.
Siúd é ṫuas an capal agat!	There is the horse above for you! *i.e.*, go up and take him.
Seo duit é.	Here it is for you; *i.e.*, Take it.
Siné agat é.	There it is for you; *i.e.*, go and take it.
Taḃair ḋom a leiṫ é.	Give it here to me.
Caiṫ ċuige é.	Throw it away to him.
Ní ḃfaġair é.	You'll not get it.

Má ġeiḃim é ní ḃfaġair-se ṫar n-air é.	If I get it you'll not get it back.
A Ṫaiḋg!	Thade!
Cad é sin?	What? Well?

The emphasis in on é. If the emphasis were put on sin, the phrase would mean, "What is that thing?" The answer to the call is often "teaċt!"="coming,"

Is fearr dé an bolg an bia.	The stomach is the better of the food.
Is fearr dé an cos an ḃróg.	The foot is the better of the shoe.
Is boige dé an ḃróg an smeara.	The shoe is the softer for the grease.
Is fearr dé tu é.	You are the better for it.
Is lúġa dé an baoġal a ḃeiḋ ort an solus do ḃeiṫ agat.	Your danger will be the less for your having the light.
Is lúġa dé an baoġal a ḃeiḋ ort é.	Your danger will be the less for it.
Is measa dé a péiḋteoċaiḋ an leite leat í ḃeiṫ ró ṫeiṫ.	The stirabout will be more liable to disagree with you if it is too hot.
Is measa dé a péiḋteoċaiḋ sí leat é.	It will be the more likely to disagree with you for that.
Ní troime dé an loċ an laċa.	The lake is not the heavier on account of the duck.
Ní troime dé an loċ í.	The lake is not the heavier on account of her.
Ní troime dé é í.	It is not the heavier on account of her.
Is fearr dé í é.	She is the better for it.
Is fearr dé é í.	It is the better for her.
Ní ró ṁaiṫ a ṫuillis an t-airgead so, aċ ní lúġa de sin é, tá sé le fáġail agat.	You have not earned this money very well; but, nevertheless, you will get it.

Deir sé naċ ró ṁaiṫ a ṫuilleas an t-airgead so, aċ naċ lúġa de sin é, go ḃfuil sé le fáġail agam.	He says that I have not earned this money very well; but that, nevertheless, I will get it.
Dúḃairt sé nár ró ṁaiṫ a ḃí an t-airgead úd tuillte agam, aċ nár lúġa de sin é, go raiḃ sé le fáġail agam.	He said that I had not earned that money very well; but that, nevertheless, I would get it.
Siné é anois.	That is it now.
Cad é mar ḟearṫainn!	What rain!
Cad é mar saoġal!	What a world!
Cad é mar obair duit ḃeiṫ gan teaċt aḃaile go dtí so?	What sort of conduct is it for you to be without coming home until now?
Dá mb' é an lá fliuċ féin é, ní ḟéadan Taḋg é ċaiṫeaṁ díoṁaoin.	Thade cannot spend even the wet day idle.
Dá mb' í an ċaora féin í, do ġeaḃaḋ fuaċt an lae indiu tríṫi.	The cold of this day would go through even a sheep.
Tá an bóṫar anacraċ agus an uain go h-olc, agus táid na bróga go h-ainḋeis agam, aċ mar sin féin caiṫfaḋ ḃeiṫ ag gluaiseaċt.	The road is in a wretched state, and the weather is bad, and my shoes are falling asunder, but even so, I must be on the move.
Ní ḃeaḋ sé sásta go dtí gur ṫugas an feirm suas dó. Do ċailleas lán an hata san ag cur stuic ar an dtalaṁ dó. Caiṫim féin ḃeiṫ moċ déiḋnaċ ag feuċaint i ndiaiġ an baill. Aċ, dar ndóiċ, dá mb' é sin féin	He would not be satisfied until I gave him up the farm. I lost that hat full putting stock upon the land for him. I have to be late and early looking after the place. But, sure, "still an' all," I would not care if he

é, ba ċuma liom dá mb' áil leis fanṁaint sa baile agus gan beiṫ ag imṫeaċt ag ól.	may stay at home, and not to be going away drinking.

The learner will have to weigh the above two sentences well in order to realise the difference between mar sin féin and dá mb' é sin féin é. In mar sin féin there is a simple "nevertheless." The people themselves translate dá mb' é sin féin é by "still an' all." It is more than "nevertheless." It directs attention to the limit of endurance in a particular set of circumstances. "If that were all," or, "Even all that, I should be willing to accept." The people's own "still an' all" is the best key to the nature of the thought.

I=**In;** 'Sa, ins an=**In the; At, &c.**

I n-Éirinn.	In Ireland.
Sa ṗáirc; ansa ṗáirc.	In the field.
Sa ló.	In the daytime.
Sa n-áit; ansa n-áit.	In the place.
Sa ḃaile; ansa ḃaile.	At home.
I gCorcaig.	In Cork.
I n-Eóċuil.	In Youghal.
Tá sé i n-iúir.	He is buried.
Tá sé i n-a éugmais.	He is without it.
Tá sé (i mo) am éugmais.	He is without me.
Déanfam (i do) ad éugmais.	We'll do without you.
Déin i n-éugmais an diġe.	Do without the drink.
Ná labair i ḃfeirg.	Don't speak in anger.
Ná bí (i ḃfad) aḃfad.	Don't be long; *i.e.*, Don't be a long time away.
Tá sé (i n-a) 'na ċodla.	He is asleep. Lit., He is in his sleep.
Tá sé 'na ḋúiseaċt.	He is awake.

Tá sé 'na lá.	It is day; *i.e.*, the day has come; it is daybreak.
Tá Taḋg (i n-a) i n' fear.	Thade has become a man.
Tá do ċlann 'na ḃfearaiḃ agus 'na mnáiḃ agat.	Your children have become men and women for you.
Tá an sgéal 'na ṗraisig agat.	You are in a precious mess.
Tá Dómnall i ḃfeiġil na mbó.	Donald is minding the cows.

This word "feiġil" is not derived from the Latin *vigil*. It is derived from the native Irish root feic= *look at*, and the Latin word *vigil* is derived from *it*.

Tá Sioḃán i ḃfeiġil an tiġe.	Shivawn is minding the house.
Cuir an liarṫóid i lár baill.	Place the ball in the middle; or, in the centre.
Láṁ láidir i n-uaċtar!	The strong hand on top! or, uppermost.
Tá sé ag dul i n-aoís.	He is getting old.
Dul i n-aoís, dul i n-olcas.	Getting old is the same as getting bad.

In such phrases as this the predicate, ionan, is understood. Ionan dul i n-aois agus dul i n-olcas.

Táim ag dul i ḃfeaḃas.	I am getting better.
Tá an lá ag dul i ḃfliċe.	The day is getting wet.
"Gaċ drong ag dul i miona agus i mbréagaiġe,	"Each generation getting small and spurious,
Gaċ fóġṁar ag dul i ḃfliċe agus i ndéiḋnaiġe."	Each harvest getting wet and late."
Cuir i ḃfolaċ é.	Put it ahide.

Le = With; Through; During; &c.

Buail an gaḋar le cloiċ.	Strike the dog with a stone.
Ní le feirg a dúbairt é.	It was not through anger I said it.
Táim anso le bliaġain.	I have been here for a year; *i.e.*, during the past year.
Níor blaiseas bia le ḋá lá.	I have not tasted food for two days.
Ní le Dóṁnall an gaḋar.	The dog does not belong to Donald.
Gaḋar liomsa iseaḋ é.	He is a dog of mine.
Ṫáinig sé liom.	He came with me.
Ṫáinig sé i n-aonḟeaċt liom.	He came along with me.
Ná bí liom.	Don't be at me; *i.e.*, Don't be talking to me. Let me alone.
Ní h-aon ṁaiṫ beiṫ leat.	It is no use to be at you.
Ní feár beiṫ leat.	It is as well to let you alone.
Do cailleaḋ mórán leat.	A great deal has been lost to you.
Do cailleaḋ le éugcruas é. Slán mar a n-ínstear é!	He died of a fever, God bless the hearers!
Do ṫuiteas leis.	I have spent myself in rearing him.
Ag tuitim le claínn.	Giving one's life (*i.e.*, devoting himself) to rearing children.
Caiṫ urċar leis.	Fire a shot at him.
Caiṫ leis.	Fire at him.
Caiṫ leis an éun úd ṫuas.	Fire at that bird above.
Caiṫ leis an éun úd suas.	Fire at that bird which is going up.
Fan liom.	Wait for me.

Fan liomsa.	Wait for *me*.
"Éist le fuaim na h-aḃan a's ġeaḃaiḋ tú breac."	"Listen to the noise of the river and you will get a trout."
D' imṫiġ sé le h-aoḋar an tsaoġail.	He ran a wild career. Lit., He went off with the stream of the world's vanities.
Dul le buile.	To enter upon a mad course.
Dul le céird.	To adopt a trade.
Dul le gréasaíḋeaċt.	To follow the trade of a shoemaker.
Dul le coirce go dtí an muilion.	To go with corn to the mill.
D' imṫiġeadar le fuaċt a's le fán.	They went away to cold and to wandering.
Ag obair le rainn a's le sluasaid.	Working with a spade and shovel.
Do ġluais an t-urċar le fuinneaṁ.	The shot went with force.
Cuir fuinneaṁ leis an gcloiċ.	Impart force (*i.e.*, momentum) to the stone.
Bí an t-urċar i ndeire an ḟuinniṁ.	The shot had spent its force.
Ní raiḃ aon ḟuinneaṁ leis.	There was no force with it.
Ní'l ciall leis an gcaint.	There is no meaning in the talk.
Cuir deire leis.	Put an end to it.
Cuir ceiríġe le h-oṫras.	Put a poultice to a suppurating sore.
Deárna leat!	Glory to you!
Ċím-se duine leatsa.	I see one of your people.
Is le sclábuiġeaċt a ċaiṫ sé a saoġal.	It is in manual labour he spent his life.
Is le sgian do gearaḋ é.	He has been cut with a knife.

The learner should take this point very clearly into his head. Le cannot possibly connect the "participle perfect" with a *personal* agent as distinguished from the instrument. *e.g.*, "The table is struck by John," is *not* Tá an bórd buailte le Seáġan." In fact, "Tá an bórd buailte le Seáġan" means "The table is *close up to* John." The phrase, or any phrase like it, cannot have the remotest shadow of the meaning of the *English* words. Le can never mean "*by*," as distinguished from "*with*." "Clóḋḃuailte le Gill" does *not* mean "Printed by Gill." It means "Printed *with* Gill," as if "Gill" were some sort of *ink*. Why can it not mean "*by*" as distinguished from "*with?*" *Because it does mean "with" as distinguished from "by."*

Such sentences as "He was killed by a man with a sword," should be put into Irish in the shape "Do ṁairḃ fear é le claiḋeaṁ." English speech has a tendency towards the use of the *passive voice*. The tendency of Irish speech is towards the use of the *active voice*. In the phrase, "Irish Melodies by Moore," the "by" is *not* le. What would be thought of an English speaker who would say "Irish Melodies *with* Moore"! Le in the Irish is just as grotesque. Then what shall we say? Say "Aḃráin Ṫomáis uí Ṁórḋa," what an Irish speaker knowing no English would say.

Tiġ liom é ḋéanaṁ.	I can do it. (Lit., It, unto doing, comes with me.)
Ní ṫiġ liom dul ann.	I cannot go there.
Ní ṫiġ liom siúḃal ann.	I cannot walk thither.
Ní ṫiġ liom snáṁ ann.	I cannot swim thither.
Tiġ liomsa snáṁ ann.	*I* can swim there; *i.e.*, thither.
Ní ṫiocfaḋ leat snáṁ ann muna mbeaḋ snáṁ maiṫ do ḃeiṫ agat.	You could not swim there but that you are a good swimmer.
Do ṫiocfaḋ leatsa snáṁ ann dá mbeaḋ snáṁ maiṫ agat.	*You* could swim there if you were a good swimmer.

An rud a ṫiġ leatsa a ḋéanaṁ tiġ liomsa a ḋéanaṁ.	What you are able to do I am able to do.
An rud a ṫiġ liomsa a ḋéanaṁ indiu tiocfaiḋ leatsa a ḋéanaṁ amáraċ.	What I am able to do to-day you will be able to do to-morrow.
An rud a ṫiocfaiḋ liomsa a ḋéanaṁ amáraċ tiocfaiḋ leatsa a ḋéanaṁ amanarṫar.	What I shall be able to do to-morrow you will be able to do the day after to-morrow.
An rud a ṫiocfaiḋ liomsa a ḋéanaṁ amanarṫar tiocfaiḋ leatsa a ḋéanaṁ amainnirir.	What I shall be able to do the day after to-morrow you will be able to do on the next day after that.
An rud a ṫiġ leatsa a ḋéanaṁ indiu do ṫáinig liomsa é ḋéanaṁ indé.	What you are able to do to-day I was able to do yesterday.
An rud a ṫáinig leatsa a ḋéanaṁ indé do ṫáinig liomsa é ḋéanaṁ arú 'ndé.	What you were able to do yesterday I was able to do the day before.
Ní ṫiocfaḋ leat é ḋéanaṁ dá mbeaḋ láṁ ṫeinn agat.	You would not be in a position to do it if you had a sore hand.
"Ní ṫagan an dá ṫráig leis an ngobadán."	The gobadán (a sort of sea-bird) cannot fish the two strands; *i.e.*, the two sides of the estuary.

While the gobadán is devouring the fishes at one side those at the other side are escaping, and if he tries to do the two sides he loses time rushing from one side to the other.

Má ṫiġ liom an cíos do ḋíol díolfaḋ é.	If I am able to pay the rent I shall do so.

Dá dtíġeaḋ liom an cíos do ḋíol ḋíolfainn é.	If I were able to pay the rent I should (or would) pay it.
Nuair ṫíġeaḋ liom an cíos a ḋíol do ḋíolainn é.	Whenever I was able to pay the rent I used to pay it.
Nuair ṫáinig liom an cíos a ḋíol do ḋíolas é.	When I became able to pay the rent I paid it.
Sin a dtig liom a ḋéanaṁ.	There's all I can do.

Ó = **From ; By ; Through ; &c.**

Ó Ċorcaiġ.	From Cork.
Ṫánag ó Ḃaile Áṫa Cliaṫ.	I came from Dublin.
Táid do luirgne dóiġte ó'n ngríosaiġ.	Your shins are burned from the embers.
Táim suaiṫte ó ṡiúḃal na gcnuc.	I am fagged through walking the hills.
Táim marḃ ó ḃeiṫ ag obair i gcóṁnuiġe.	I am killed through constant work.
Tá meirge ċodlata orm ó ḃeiṫ suas an dá oíḋċe ar a ċéile.	I am drunk with sleep through being up the two nights running.
Tá creaṫán ó'n ḃfuaċd air.	He has a tremor from the cold.
Tá balaiṫ dóiġte air ó ḃeiṫ i n-aice na teine.	It has a burnt smell through being near the fire.
Tá sé fliuċ ó'n spéir.	It is moist from exposure to the sky.
Tá culuiṫ éadaiġ uasail ó ṁullaċ talaṁ air.	He is clad from head to foot in a suit of broadcloth.
Ní'l suiġe suaimis aige ó ċeann ceann de'n ḃliaġain.	He has not a moment's rest from year's end to year's end.
Táim ó ṫaoḃ taoḃ de'n ḃaile ó ṁaidin, ar do lorg.	I am going from one side of the land to the other since morning, looking for you.

Ċuireadar ó ṫig agus ó áit é.	They drove him from house and home.
Cuir uait!	Stop! Keep quiet!
Bain uait féin.	Lit., Take from yourself: *i.e.*, Restrain yourself. Don't be forcing yourself upon us so vigorously. "Take yourself down a peg, please."

The emphasis is on uait.

Cad 'tá ó Ṫadġ?	What does Thade want?
Cad 'tá uaitse?	What do *you* want?
Tusa atá uaim.	I want *you*.
Cad dob áil leat díom?	What do you want me for?
Tá mo ḃéul dóiġte ó'n ngréin.	My lips have been burned by the sun.
Táimid leaġta ó'n mbrotal.	We have been melted by the heat.
Tá mo ċasóg fliuċ ó'n ḃfearṫainn.	My coat has been drenched by the rain.
Táid na gais loisgiṫe ó'n sioc.	The stalks have been burned up by the frost.
Tá Dóṁnal briste ó ólaċán.	Donald has been rendered bankrupt by his drinking habits.
Táid do ḃróga caiṫte ó'n rince.	Your shoes have been worn down by the dancing.
Táim cráiḋte ó'n saoġal.	I am worried by the world.
Taḃair uait an sgian!	Give the knife!
Taḃair uait láiṫreaċ í!	Hand it out at once!
Ṫug sé droċ ċaint uaiḋ.	He gave impudence.
Ṫug sé droċ ṁúine uaiḋ.	He gave impertinence.
Ṫug sé easúṁluiġeaċt uaiḋ.	He gave insolence.
Ṫug sé séiṁḃéaltaċt uaiḋ.	He gave gentle words.
Ṫug sé deisḃéalaiġe uaiḋ.	He gave adroit speeches.

Ṫug sé deaġlabarṫaċt uaiḋ.	He gave eloquence.
Ṫug sé droċ labarṫaċt uaiḋ.	He gave injurious language.

It is worthy of note than when the giving means *shedding*, uaiḋ is not used.

Ar ċrúḋais an bó?	Have you milked the cow?
Do ċrúḋas.	I have.
Ar ṫug sí an bainne?	Did she give the milk?
Do ṫug.	She did.
Do h-osgalaḋ an ḟéiṫ aċ níor ṫug sé an ḟuil.	The vein was opened, but he did not give the blood.
Dá sáḋfí le sgiain mé ní ṫabarfainn aon ḃraon fola.	If I were stuck with a knife I would not give a drop of blood.
Ṫugais d'éiṫeaċ!	You lie! Lit., You have given your lie.
Iṫ uait.	Eat on.

Roiṁ : Roim = Before; In Front of.

Roiṁ ḋul ann.	Before going there.
Roiṁ ḋul ann duit.	Before you go there.
Roim eirġe gréine.	Before sunrise.
Roiṁ ḋul gréine fé.	Before sunset.
Roim lá.	Before day.
Roim Nodlaig.	Before Christmas.
Roimis.	Before him.
Roimis amaċ.	Out in front of him.
Róṁam.	Before me.
Roímpi.	Before her.
Tar roimis.	Come before him; *i.e.*, so as to stop him.
Ní h-ag teaċt róṁat air sin é.	Not interrupting you.
Ní h-ad ḃréagnúġaḋ-sa é.	Not contradicting you.

Ḃíos anso róṁat.	I was here before you.
Bí ag molaḋ Dé róṁat.	Be praising God as you go.
Iṫ róṁat.	Eat as you go along.
Feuċ róṁat.	Look before you.
Tá aimsir ṁaiṫ róṁainn.	There are good times before us.

Sul ; Sar = Before; Lest.

Do rugaḋ mise sul ar rugaḋ tusa.	I was born before you.
Beiḋ an traein imṫiġṫe sar a mbeir ṫíos.	The train will be gone before you are below.
Buail do láṁ air sar a ḃfeicfidís é.	Place your hand on it lest they should see it.
Ċuir sé i ḃfolaċ é sar a ḃfaiġinn é.	He hid it lest I should get it.
Seaċain sar a mbuailfí ṫu.	Take care lest you be struck.
Labair réiḋ sar a n-aireófí ṫu.	Speak low lest they should hear you.
Bí imṫiġṫe as so sar a ḃfilleaḋ.	Be after leaving here before I return.
Dún an ḃearna sul a raċaḋ an ḃó sa ġort.	Close the gap lest the cow get into the cornfield.

Ṫar = Across; Above; &c.

Ní'l ann dul ṫar dorus.	He cannot go outside the door. It is not in him to go outside the door.
Dul do léim ṫar geata.	To jump over the gate.
"Ní ṫéiḋean stoirm ṫar Ḋoṁnaċ 'ná ráḃta ṫar Ċéadaoin."	"A storm does not go across a Sunday, nor a sudden burst of severe weather across a Wednesday."

"Ṫar a ḃfeacaís riaṁ!"	"Exactly so!" Lit., "Beyond all you ever saw"; *i.e.*, "*True* beyond all you ever saw."

This Irish phrase represents in conversation such phrases as "Exactly so," "Precisely so," "The very thing," etc. It is one of the most frequent expressions one hears.

Taé ṫar bár.	Exceedingly good tea.
Tá an ċaint ṫar bár aige.	He has splendid talk.
Tá sí ṫar na beartaiḃ aige.	He has it in the most surpassing style.

Beart, or beartúġaḋ, means something fashioned, or formed, or planned out in the mind, before being reduced to action, *i.e.*, invention, or imagination. "Ṫar na beartaiḃ" means literally "beyond imaginings."

Ḃí an lá ṫar na beartaiḃ le fliċe agus le fuaire.	The day was most surprisingly cold and wet.
Tá an lá indiu ṫar na beartaiḃ.	This day flogs all. It is "beyond the beyonds."
Ṫar calaiṫ.	Across the ferry.
Dul ṫar glaise.	To cross the stream.
Dul ṫar teórainn.	To go over bounds.
Táid na ba ṫar teórainn.	The cows are over bounds.
Táid na ba ṫar teórainn ar Ṫaḋg ua Murċú.	The cows are over bounds upon Thade Murphy, *i.e.*, upon his land.
Ḃíon do ċapal ag teaċt ṫar teórainn orm.	Your horse does be coming over bounds upon me, *i.e.*, upon my land.
Ní ṫaḃarfainn ṫar ċúig ṗúint air.	I would not give more than five pounds for him.
Teaċt ṫairis.	An allusion to it.
Ná bíoḋ aon teaċt ṫairis agat.	Don't be making any allusion to it.

Some people seem to think that this phrase should be tráċt ṫairis. We have to do, not with what it *should* be, but with what it *is*. "Tráċt" does not take "ṫar." It takes "ar." *e.g.*, "Ḃíomair ag tráċt air" = "We were talking about it."

An ḃfuil an sagart óg ag imṫeaċt uainn?	Is the young priest going away from us?
Níor airiġeas aon teaċt ṫairis ag aoinne.	I have not heard any person talking about it.
Má airiġean tú féin ná bíoḋ aon teaċt ṫairis agat-sa.	Even if you do, don't have any talk about it yourself.
An mó gal tobac a ṫógan tú sa ló?	How many smokes do you take in the day?
Mar a déarfá, deiċ ngal, fé nó ṫairis.	As you may say, ten smokes, more or less.

Um = Up to; At; On; &c.

Um Bealtaine.	At May. In Maytime.
Um Lúġnasa.	At Lamastide.
Um Ṡaṁuin.	In November time.
Um Ḟéile Miċil.	At Michaelmas.
Um Nodluig.	At Christmas.
Um Inid.	At Shrovetide.
Um Ċáisg.	At Easter.
Um an dtaca so.	By this time.
Um an dtaca san.	By that time.
Um an dtaca 'na mbéir-se amuiċ béad-sa istig.	By the time you are out I'll be in.
Um an dtaca so indé.	This time yesterday.
Um an dtaca so amáraċ.	This time to-morrow.
Cuir umat do ċasóg.	Put on your coat.
Tá sí umam ċeana.	I have it on already.
Ar buail aoinne umat ar an mbóṫar?	Have you met any person on the road?

Níor ḃuail aoinne umam-sa aċ do ḃuail duine uime Taḋg.	*I* did not meet any person, but Thade did.
Cé ḃuail uime?	Whom did he meet?
Ḃuail beirt uime.	He met two.
B' ṡin triúr a ḃuail uime, .i. duine agus beirt.	That was three that he met, viz., one person and two.
Ná bí ag gáiriḋe umam.	Don't be laughing at me.
Ní'lim ag gáiriḋe um aoinne.	I am laughing at no one.

Ais = The Side.

Le h-ais na teine.	Beside the fire.
Le m' ais.	Beside me.

Aice = The Touch.

I n-aice na teine.	Near the fire.
Aiciḋ.	A disease which is communicated by touch.
Suig anso am aice.	Sit here near me.
Tá sé i n-aice le beiṫ déanta agam.	I have it nearly made.
I n-aice leo.	In touch with them. In their immediate vicinity.
I n-aice le daċad bliaġan. Isteaċ 's amaċ le daċad bliaġan.	Close on forty years.

Éis = The Rear.

Tar éis.	Behind.
Tar éis an Doṁnaiġ a teagan an Luan.	It is after Sunday that Monday comes.
Tar éis luiġte dom a ḋéinim codla.	It is after I go to bed that I sleep.
(Do éis) d'éis na cainte caiṫtear éisteaċt.	After the talk people have to hold their tongues.

Diag = A Vapour; A Fume; A Trail.

Tá an ċú i ndiaig giorriaḋ.	The hound is on the scent of the hare—*i.e.*, the hound is after the hare.
I ndiaiġ.	After.
Tar am ḋiaiġ.	Come after me. Follow me.
Imṫiġ i ndiaiġ na mbó.	Go after the cows.
Cuir i ndiaiġ a ċéile iad.	Place them one after another.

Cóṁair = The Front.

Os do ċóṁair.	Opposite you.
Os a gcóṁair.	Opposite them.
Os cóṁair do ṡúl.	Before your eyes.

Cóir = A Preparation for Something.

I gcóir na h-oiḋċe.	As a preparation for the night.
"Feuċ cá ngeabair i gcóir na h-oiḋċe."	"See where you will go for the night."
Tá rud ad ċóir agam.	I have something ready for you.
Cuir am ċóir é.	Put it to keep for me.
Rud i gcóir an ċíosa.	Something for the rent.
Tá cóir maiṫ air.	He is well provided for.

These two words, "cóṁair" and "cóir" should not be confounded. "Cóṁair" has a nasal sound, and generally appears with "os" before it. "Cóir" never has os before it. It always takes "i," and it is sounded free from any nasal element. It is the *scholars* that confound them. The *people* never do. "I gcóir" =" As a provision for," should *not* be written "i gcóṁair." In fact "i gcóṁair" has no meaning. It should be "os cóṁair." Then it means "right in front of."

Some words which express **Place, Motion** *and* **Direction.**

Anso.	Here. In this place.
Táim anso.	I am here.
Tar anso.	Come (and place yourself) here.
Ansan.	There. In that place.
Tá sé ansan.	It is there.
Tar ansan.	Come (and place yourself) there.
Ansúd.	There. In yonder place.
Tá sé ansúd.	It is yonder.
Tar ansúd.	Come (and place yourself) yonder.

Ṫall=Over; In Yonder Place.

Tá sé ṫall.	He is over—*i.e.*, in yonder place.
Tar ṫall.	Come (and place yourself) yonder.
Abus.	Here (as opposed to yonder).
Tá sé abus.	He is here in this place.
Tar abus.	Come (and place yourself) on this side.
Suas.	Upward (implying motion).
Ṫuas.	Above (implying rest).
Imṫiġ suas.	Go up.
Tar anuas.	Come down from above.
Fan ṫuas.	Remain above.
Imṫiġ sios.	Go down.
Fan ṫios.	Stay below.
Tar anios.	Come up.
Imṫiġ anonn.	Go over yonder.
Fan ṫall.	Remain over yonder.
Tar anall.	Come over from yonder.
Imṫiġ isteaċ.	Go in.
Fan istiġ.	Remain within.
Tar amaċ.	Come out.

Imṫiġ siar.	Go to the West. Go backwards.
Fan ṫiar.	Stay West. Stay behind.
Tar aniar.	Come from the West. Come from behind.
Imṫiġ soir.	Go to the East.
Fan ṫoir.	Remain in the East.
Tar anoir.	Come back from the East.
Imṫiġ ó ṫuaiḋ.	Go to the North.
Fan ṫuaiḋ.	Remain in the North.
Tar aḋṫuaiḋ.	Come from the North.
Imṫiġ ó ḋeas.	Go to the South.
Fan ṫeas.	Remain in the South.
Tar aneas.	Come from the South.
Tar a leiṫ.	Come hither.
Tar a leiṫ ċúġam.	Come hither to me
Fan ansan.	Stay there.
Imṫiġ as san.	Get out of that.
Fág san.	Leave that.
Siné suas é.	There he is (going) up.
Siné ṫuas é.	There he is above.
Siḋé anuas é.	Here he is (coming) down.
Siné síos é.	There he is (going) down.
Siné ṫíos é.	There he is below.
Siḋé aníos é.	Here he is (coming) up.
Siḋé aníos an capal.	Here is the horse (coming) up.
Siúd í suas an bó.	There is the cow (going) up.
Siḋí anso an sgian.	Here is the knife here.
Siḋí anso í.	Here she is here.
Siní ansan í.	There she is there.
Siúd í ansúd í	There she is yonder.
Siní ṫall í.	There she is over.
Siḋiad abus iad.	Here they are at this side.
Siḋiad a leiṫ iad.	Here they are (coming) hither.